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Philadelphia County Prison - Report, 1st, 2d,
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Phil. (Penn.) County Prison. 1848. J. J. Barclay

22

FIRST ANNUAL REPORT

SOC 3833.4

OF THE

BOARD OF INSPECTORS

OF THE

(Penn.)

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,

UNDER

THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY,

OF THE

27TH NOVEMBER, 1847:

HARRISBURG, PA.:

J. M. G. LESCURE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

NORTH THIRD STREET.

1848.

THE
FIRST ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
INSPECTORS
OF THE
(*Penn.*)
PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,
MADE
TO THE LEGISLATURE,
FEBRUARY, 1848.

≡ HARRISBURG, PA.:
J. M. G. LESCURE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.
.....

1848.

See 3833.4

1849 July
by C. of Charles Sumner Esq
of Boston

Doc. No. 69.

Report of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, being the first annual report under the act of Assembly of the State of Pennsylvania, passed the 27th day of February, A. D. 1847.

READ—MARCH 21, 1848.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
Harrisburg, March 21, 1848. }

To WM. F. PACKER, Esq.,

Speaker of the House of Representatives :

SIR :—By the fifth section of an act, entitled “An Act requiring the inspectors of prisons, sheriffs, prothonotaries and clerks of criminal courts, and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,” it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth, to cause abstracts to be made from all said reports, and to lay such abstracts before each branch of the Legislature, on or before the first day of March, in each and every year.

This duty would have been performed by me within the time prescribed by law, had the requisitions of the act itself been complied with by the officers whose duty it was to report to me.

Of the sixty counties in the Commonwealth, six only have made reports which may be deemed complete ; twenty-seven are incomplete, and twenty-seven have made no report whatever. In addition to this, the reports received are made out in such a manner as to preclude the hope that an abstract could render them intelligible, or furnish, in the slightest degree, the important information intended to be procured by the passage of the act.

Under these circumstances I have concluded to hand over, through you, to the House of Representatives, the reports as received by me, imperfect as they are.

I would, however, most respectfully direct the attention of the Legislature to the report made by the board of inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison. It is very interesting in its details, and reflects great credit upon the board.

With sentiments of high regard,

I am your obedient servant,

J. MILLER,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REPORT

OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS OF THE PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON, BEING THE FIRST ANNUAL REPORT UNDER THE ACT OF ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PASSED THE 27TH DAY OF FEBRUARY, A. D. 1847.

DEAR SIR:—In obedience to the act of Assembly of the 27th of February, 1847, the board of inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison make the following report or statement, of the condition of the prison during the preceding year, ending on the 31st day of December last:

In presenting this report the inspectors would beg leave to say, that they have endeavored to comply in all respects with the requisitions of the act, and if there be any defects in the details furnished, it is owing to the circumstance of this being the first report under the act of Assembly, and that the mode of keeping the various books of the prison since its erection, has rendered it somewhat difficult to be as explicit, in every particular, as the board might desire. The deficiency, however, if there be any, will be supplied in the future reports of the board.

The statement, No. 1, of the tables, shows the number of prisoners received in the Philadelphia County Prison during the year, ending on the 31st day of December, A. D. 1847.

In this statement is embraced the entire number committed for all offences, as well those committed for trial, as also those committed as vagrants, as disorderly persons, and for breaches of the peace, &c., and amounts to 4,722. Of this number, those committed for triable offences amount to 1,907, to wit:—white male, 1,178; white female, 183; colored male, 333; colored female, 213. The remaining number, amounting to 2,815, is made up of persons committed as vagrants, disorderly, for breaches of the peace, and apprentices, &c.

To the above aggregate of 4,722, must be added the number in prison on the 1st day of January, 1847, amounting to 413, to wit:—221 sentenced to hard labor, and 213 committed for triable offences, and as vagrants, &c., which will make the whole number in prison during the year 1847 amount to 5,390.

Of these were discharged, as per table, No. 2, 5,020, leaving 370 in prison on the 31st day of December, 1847.

Of the 1,907 committed for trial, 745 were returned to court during the year, leaving 1,162 of this class who were discharged by various authorities.

By table, No. 1, it will be perceived, that the number sentenced to hard labor during the last year was 175, and that the number of this class in the prison on the 1st day of January, 1847, was 221, making the entire number in prison during the year amount to 396.

The large number of prisoners annually committed to prison by magistrates, for offences not triable by jury, has frequently suggested the propriety of an inquiry into the law under which these committals are made. And it appears to the board, that much expense would be saved to the county, and the peace and security of community equally, if not better promoted, if the several offences or charges upon which this unfortunate class of offenders are committed, were more properly or distinctly defined.

As the practice now prevails, the vast majority of such cases are made up of those committed for "disorderly conduct," and for "breaches of the peace." These charges are altogether indefinite, and of questionable legality; and it is submitted that great injustice might be done, and certainly often is practised, against a miserable and destitute class of persons, whose condition renders them unable to vindicate their rights. It has been thought that a law might be passed that would, to a great extent, remedy the evil.

The authority of the inspectors to discharge persons committed for certain offences, is found in the fourteenth section of the act of April 14, 1835, authorizing the erection of the county prison, and is in these words: "*Provided*, That the inspectors may discharge persons committed as vagrants and disorderly, or send them to the house of employment of the alms-house," &c.

In exercising this power, the inspectors have been careful to discriminate between the worthy and the unworthy, and they are convinced, that in very many instances much good has resulted from a judicious fulfilment of this duty, as well upon the score of humanity, as a great saving of expense to the county. It is proper to state, however, that fully nine out of ten of the cases discharged by inspectors are made up of those who have remained in prison the usual time for such offenders; say, from three weeks to thirty days, according to circumstances—and of vagrants, whose term of a month is about expiring.

While upon this subject the board beg leave to suggest the propriety of an alteration in the law, which allows a master to commit apprentices to prison. There is probably no class of persons whose condition has so frequently excited the deep sympathies of the board, as the unfortunate youths, whose masters are sometimes in the habit of incarcerating in the cells of this prison. In going through the prison, which the visiting committee do twice every week, individual cases of hardship and oppression, on the part of masters, are often presented which are sickening to humanity. The board has always been extremely careful to keep apprentices as much removed from other prisoners, as circumstances would admit of. And it is not from the fear of bad associations or corrupting influences, that the board is induced to notice these matters. But the distressing, humiliating and crushing effect which imprisonment has upon the tender mind of extreme youth, from the age of twelve to eighteen years, and the many instances of cruel and heartless abandonment of the apprentice by his master, after imprisonment, have long since awakened the attention of the board.

By the act of 1770, the latest, and indeed the only law upon the subject, a magistrate is authorized in certain cases of disobedience, &c., to demand security of the apprentice, and in default thereof may commit him to prison if the master requests it. It is true that by the same act, the master is liable to be held to bail to answer for misconduct on his part, and hence it may be said that the law puts the master and apprentice on an equal footing. But the apprentice in a large majority of the cases, is a poor orphan, deprived probably of both of his natural protectors—and it is easy to perceive that in any contest before the magistrate, a trembling, destitute boy—a bound apprentice—would have but a slender chance against his more potent adversary, the master. The apprentice is consequently cast into prison, there to remain until the next court of quarter sessions, or until he is "discharged by due course of law." When brought before the court, he is either remanded to his master, or discharged from his indentures, and that is the end of it. For however groundless the charge of disobedience may be, nothing by the existing law can be done with the master. But the boy must remain in prison some one or two months, conscious of having done no wrong, or certainly, none that demands such a sacrifice; and his discharge eventually from imprisonment by no means repairs the injury. For he comes but with spirits broken or humbled, to be made the subject of the scoffs and scorn of his fellows. His incentive to good conduct and moral deportment is weakened; and one who might have been a useful and respected member of society, had he been less harshly dealt by, too often falls into crime from which he is seldom reclaimed.

The board does not feel authorized to suggest a remedy for these abuses, but a sense of duty has impelled the inspectors to submit their views upon the subject, for the consideration of the Legislature.

Nos. 3 and 4, of the tables, show the number of prisoners sentenced to hard labor, their place of nativity, and their general habits before conviction; also, the number that had learned a trade or profession, their ages, and the terms for which they were sentenced.

The Philadelphia County Prison was opened for the reception of prisoners on the 19th day of October, 1835. By referring to table, No. 12, in which the entire number of persons sentenced to hard labor during each year from that time, it will be seen that the number has somewhat decreased in the last two or three years.

Whether this disparity arises from a decrease of crime, or whether it is owing to the circumstance of a greater number than usual having been sentenced by the court to the Eastern Penitentiary, is what the board is at this moment unable to say. By the act of 1842, persons convicted in the criminal court of Philadelphia of any offence except murder in the first and second degree, or manslaughter, may be sentenced to either the State Penitentiary, or to the Philadelphia County Prison, at the discretion of the court. In the exercise of this discretion, the court sentence persons to either place as the case may be; and hence arises one of the causes of the disparity of numbers from year to year of this class of prisoners.

It is not the intention of the board to discuss the propriety or policy of long or short sentences. The discretion in regard to the length of sentences, is placed where it justly belongs, with the judges of the criminal courts. It is a responsibility of great magnitude, and one that ought not to be lightly regarded, for more depends upon a wise and just exercise of this power as respects the great end and aim of human punishments, than probably all other circumstances connected with the prevention of crime. A sound and careful discrimination therefore, both as regards the offenders and the offences, should always be exercised in passing sentences.

The great end of all punishment, is the prevention of crime, and intimately connected with this subject is the reformation of the prisoner.

Thus it is that humanity, as well as the law, is alike interested in the welfare of the convict; and it is reasonable to suppose that as the moral structure of the minds and dispositions of men are differently constituted, a term of imprisonment which might prove salutary and judicious in regard to some men, would be extremely prejudicial if applied to others. The judges of our criminal courts are doubtless aware of the great responsibility that rests upon them in this respect, and the board are satisfied that they have always acted from conscientious convictions of duty. Their position is a difficult one, for which every allowance should be made, and indeed it is next to an impossibility during the hurry of trial of a criminal, to study correctly the pathognomy of his mind or disposition. Still a judge possessing good common sense, and an ordinary knowledge of human nature, will rarely fail to discover something by which to guide him in this particular, in passing sentence. A discrimination might be observed with much good effect in regard to persons of tender years. In table, No. 7, it will be seen that the number of persons sentenced to hard labor, under twenty years of age, amounts to forty-two. The effect of separate, or solitary confinement upon the youthful mind is much more severe than upon those more advanced in years; the minds of such persons are naturally buoyant and joyous, which renders them less capable, morally and physically, of enduring confinement of any kind. It is quite natural to suppose, therefore, that *long sentences* operates upon very young persons generally, with more effect, and in some cases the unhappy youths are so much broken in spirit, by a sense of their own degradation, that they seldom, if ever, completely recover; or as it sometimes happens, a consciousness of oppression, and an *undue* severity of punishment, operating upon minds so young and so susceptible, has the effect of searing the heart, and producing feelings hostile to the law and government, and they sometimes become criminals for life.

From observation, the board feel justified in stating, that as a general rule, short sentences are in all cases of *first convictions*, preferable to long ones; for while it is

cheerfully conceded that the exemplary effect of punishment, as a means of deterring others from the commission of crime, is one of the great objects contemplated by the law, yet all experience goes to prove, that it has but a small influence in this respect, compared with other and more effectual means. In order to check the progress of crime to any extent, the inducement to commit offences must, if possible, be removed, and not the mere seclusion and severe punishment of offenders, unless in *extreme cases*. The sources of immorality should be purified—education among the masses, and social reform are, after all, the great correctors; and no where is this reform needed more, than at the *domestic hearth*. The Chief Justice of New Hampshire declared, in a charge delivered to the grand jury a few years since, “that a neglect of family government, or the discipline of children, has increased crime faster than the progress of temperance reform has reduced it.” As an instance of the inefficiency, in itself, of the severity of punishments as a means of preventing crime, we might safely refer to the commission of one class of outrages in our own community—we allude to firemen’s riots. The city of Philadelphia and adjacent districts have, for the last few years, been the theatre of the most disgraceful disorders among firemen; and although numerous convictions, from time to time, have taken place, extending from one to four years,* yet, in spite of all this, and in spite too, we might add, of the increased energy and vigilance of every department of the police, these disturbances have continued to increase, and at this moment the whole community is convulsed with outrages of the description referred to. All this goes to show, that the disease lies deeper and broader than people generally imagine, and that in the moral and social trainings lies one of the great secrets of moral reform, and the consequent prevention of crime.

The number of deaths, during the last year, which occurred among the prisoners sentenced to hard labor, amount to 16, as will be seen by referring to table, No. 14—of these 13 were colored and 3 were white. The deaths of 2 of the whites was the result of an accident, and therefore should not be taken into the account in instituting a comparison of the health or the mortality among the prisoners. Their deaths occurred from suffocation by gas, from stone coal escaping into their cells on the night of the 6th of December last. A prisoner occupying a cell immediately over the unfortunate men whose deaths were thus produced, with a view of effecting his escape from prison, cut a hole in the wall of his cell which penetrated into the flue, through which the gas from the coal fires escaped. Having effected an entrance into this flue, sufficiently large to admit his body, he passed himself, according to his own account, into the flue and ascended to the top of the chimney where his further egress was impeded by iron bars, when he returned to his cell almost suffocated with gas. This effort it seems he repeated. The flue being thus partially stopped up by the body of the prisoner, as well as by blankets which he threw down it, forced the gas in large quantities into the two cells immediately beneath, causing the deaths of the two inmates. A coroner’s inquest was immediately called and an inquiry instituted into the whole transaction, and no blame whatever was found to attach to any of the keepers or officers of the prison. It was one of those unfortunate and painful occurrences that no human agency can, at all times, guard against, and for which no one can be justly censurable.

It may appear remarkable that there should be so large a proportion of mortality among the colored persons; but this is a matter now so well understood by physiologists, and all who have examined and written upon this interesting subject, that it is no longer a question involving any difficulty of solution. It seems to be generally conceded that the ratio of mortality among the blacks, even out of prison, greatly exceed that among the whites.

Dr. Emerson, a gentleman of science, who furnished much interesting statistical information upon this point, some few years ago, says, among other things, “the average annual mortality in Philadelphia, during the period from 1830 to 1840, was 1 in 41.66 inhabitants of all colors, still born deducted. For the whites alone, the ratio is 1 death out of 43.01, whilst among the blacks the average mortality is 1 in 30.51.

*They are not sentenced to hard labor.

In the colored population the proportional mortality has therefore become less in the last decennial period." From the authority of the same gentleman, we learn that the average mortality among the blacks, during a series of years, between 1820 and 1830, was as 1 in 22, and that some years previous it had been as high as 1 in 16.

It is a well known fact, that the colored race endure confinement in prisons with much more suffering than the whites. They are supposed to have less vitality and are more susceptible, or predisposed to certain diseases, such as scrofula and consumption. Eight out of the above thirteen deaths occurred from chronic affections of the lungs, and from the first named disease.

The colored convicts are in every respect treated like the whites. They partake of the same kind of food and at the same time—have the same kind of clothing, and the same attention is paid to their wants, so that there can be nothing in their manner of living to cause the great disparity in the number of deaths.

The board is enabled to present several interesting statistical tables, numbering from 1 to 20, embracing the entire period, since the prison was opened, until the 31st day of December, 1847, showing, among other things, the whole number committed to this prison during each year—the number sentenced to hard labor or otherwise; also showing the state of health of each prisoner at the time he entered the prison, the number that died, and their diseases, together with the number of sick, &c. &c.

There are also statements appended to this report which exhibit the general expenditures of the prison, so arranged as to show the per diem cost of supporting each prisoner; also a general statement, exhibiting the receipts and payments, and an account of all expenditures during the year. There is likewise a table showing the cash value of all the personal property in and belonging to the prison, &c. &c.

The following description of the Philadelphia County Prison is deemed worthy of a place in the first report of the inspectors under the late act:

The prison was authorized to be built by the act of Assembly of the 30th of March, 1831. It is situated on the Passyunk road, in the township of Moyamensing, about one mile south of the line of the city proper; there are attached to it about sixteen acres of land, but the prison itself occupies a space of three hundred and ten feet front, by five hundred and twenty-five feet in depth, with an addition on the north of one hundred and fifty by three hundred and forty feet.

The façade consists of a centre building of fifty-three feet in width, with receding wings on either side of fifty feet, flanked by massy octagonal towers. Beyond these towers, receding wing-walls are continued to the extremities of the front, and terminated with embattled bastions.

The whole exterior is composed of a blue sienite, obtained from Quincy, in the state of Massachusetts.

The style of architecture is that of the castles of the middle ages, and its decorations are in the *perpendicular* or *tudor* style of English Gothic.

The centre building is three stories in height, diminishing at each story in regular offsets, capped with projecting belts. The corners are finished with circular warder towers of five feet four inches in diameter, commencing at ten feet below the top of the front wall, and extending five feet above it; these towers project three-fourths of their circumference over the corners of the building, and are crowned with embattled parapets, supported by corbels. The front wall and both the flanks, are also finished with battlements, pierced with embrasures, forming an embattled screen between the towers.

The wings are two stories in height, and contain the gates of entrance, each of which is ten feet wide, and seventeen feet high. These wings, are pierced with slip windows, and finished with embattled parapets, in the same manner as the centre building.

The octagonal towers which flank the wings, and the bastions on the extreme angles of the front, are likewise crowned with pierced battlements corresponding with the rest of the design. The bastions project two feet from the wing-walls, and measure, on each face, fifteen feet in width at the base, and thirteen feet at the top.

The centre building is surmounted by an embattled octagonal tower, which rises to the height of seventy-seven feet from the ground.

The interior is disposed in two general divisions, one for untried prisoners, and the other for male convicts; the female convicts being confined in a building on the adjoining lot, which will be subsequently described.

The main prison contains four hundred and eight separate cells, built in two blocks of three stories in height, extending from each wing at right angles with the principal front. The cells open into a corridor of twenty feet in width, occupying the centre of each block and extending the whole length and height of the building. The second and third stories are approached by means of granite stair-ways leading to galleries, supported by cast iron brackets; a clerk's office is situated at the head of each corridor, from which every cell door may be seen throughout the whole range.

Each cell is nine feet wide, thirteen feet long, and nine feet high, arched with bricks, and floored with oak plank. They are all furnished with separate hydrants, water closets, flues for ventilation, flues for the admission of fresh air, and flues for admitting warm air, generated by furnaces placed in the cellar of the building.

The furnaces are constructed at each end, and in the centre of each block, and the warm air is conveyed along passages of three feet in width, under the pavement of the corridor. The smoke flues are formed in these passages, the bottom and sides of them being composed of bricks, and the top of cast iron plates; these flues extend horizontally from the main furnaces at each end, to the centre, where they rise perpendicularly to the top of the building;—an ascending current is produced in the vertical portion of each flue, by means of small furnaces constructed in the centre, and which are also made to impart heat to the cells adjacent to them; by these means an active current is formed in the horizontal flues, and heat is conveyed along the whole range in sufficient quantities to keep all the cells of an agreeable temperature.

Each cell has a wooden door on the outside face of the wall, and an iron one on the inside; both doors are secured to a cast iron casing or frame, which extends through the whole thickness of the wall. The hydrants and water closets are supplied from the works at Fairmount.

The kitchen, bake house, laundry, and bath-houses, are situated in a separate building, occupying a space of forty three feet wide by seventy-two feet long, in the yard between the two blocks of cells;—they are approached from both divisions of the prison, by means of covered passages.

The kitchen is furnished with a large steam boiler, and four cast iron reservoirs, of eighty gallons each, in which all the boiling for prisoners is done by steam.

The apartment for females is situated on an adjoining enclosure, of one hundred and fifty by three hundred and forty feet, entered by a gateway from the yard of the main prison. The building measures forty-three by two hundred and eighty-two feet, and consists of two stories in height, embracing one hundred separate cells of eight feet by twelve, a suite of rooms for an infirmary of twenty by fifty-one feet, and two rooms for a keeper, each twenty by twenty. The arrangements for hydrants, water closets, warming and ventilation, are similar to those already described.

The principal entrance to this portion of the establishment is from Eleventh street; it consists of a gateway of nine feet in width, placed in the middle of a projecting centre of fifty feet, composed of brown sand stone, finished in the Egyptian style of architecture. The whole western front is built of the same material, and in the same style.

The Debtor's Apartment.—This edifice is situated on the Passyunk road, north of the main prison, and east of the female apartment; it presents a front of ninety feet, composed of brown sand stone, in the Egyptian style of architecture. The façade consists of a recessed portico, supported by two columns, proportioned from those of the Temple of the Sun, on the Isle d'Elephantine in Egypt. The windows are crowned with the massy bead and cavetto cornice peculiar to the style, and the top of the building is finished in the same manner. A winged globe is carved in the cavetto of the main cornice, and a similar ornament is introduced over the door.

The aggregate cost of the whole work was upwards of \$450,000; the County Prison was founded in 1832, and finished in 1835; the debtor's apartment was built in 1836, and the apartment for females was commenced in 1837, and finished in 1838.

The prison since its completion has been under the management of a board of inspectors varying in number from time to time; the present number, as fixed by law, is fifteen. From the peculiar organization of the institution, the duties of those concerned in its management, are probably more arduous than those of any other prison in the country.

This prison combines all the characteristics of a penitentiary proper, as well as those of county jail and work house. By the act of 30th of March, 1831, the city and county of Philadelphia were authorized to erect a new prison, and a debtor's apartment; so far as the prison is concerned, it was originally contemplated, as appears by this act, that it should answer all the purposes of a county jail for the reception of persons committed for crimes and misdemeanors in the city and county of Philadelphia—and likewise that those persons sentenced for a period of time under one year, should be sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in this prison by separate confinement at hard labor, and be in every respect treated as those confined in the Eastern State Penitentiary.

After the prison was completed the act of the 14th of April, 1835, was passed, providing for its organization and management. By this act, the term of under one year, was extended "to under two years"—and subsequently in 1842, the court was authorized to sentence all persons, convicted in the city and county of Philadelphia, to confinement in this prison, except homicide cases.

There are then necessarily several distinct apartments, each demanding separate modes of treatment, and all requiring visitation and inspection. The north corridor is appropriated exclusively to male convicts, sentenced to hard labor, who are treated in all respects as is pointed out by the act of Assembly. The other grand division or south corridor, is appropriated for persons convicted, but not sentenced to *hard labor*; it is also appropriated for untried prisoners, vagrants, disorderly persons and apprentices. There is then the female department, a building distinct from the main prison, but included within its walls. The annual average number of persons in prison, during the last five years, amounts to 5,620 per year.

It may be easily imagined, therefore, that the management and government of such an institution is a duty of no common magnitude, yet the inspectors can speak with confidence as to the correct internal regulation and general superintendence of every department of the prison.

The board, as required by law, has a visiting committee, composed of three of their number, one of whom is always appointed at the stated monthly meetings. To this committee is delegated certain powers, for the time being, relating to the general management and superintendence of the prison. They are in the habit of visiting the prison twice during every week, and they ascertain whether the different officers connected with it perform their duty. They also make it a point to see personally as many of the prisoners as possible, at each period of visitation, so that there is scarcely a single prisoner in the whole establishment, in the tried as well as the untried department, that is not seen by some one of the visiting inspectors during the course of every week. If any complaints worthy of notice, are made upon these occasions by any prisoner, the matter is instantly inquired into. Abuses of all kinds are thus studiously, and it is to be hoped, effectually guarded against.

In reference to the description of food furnished to prisoners, the board is careful in seeing that it is of a plain, wholesome and substantial character.

The kind of meat furnished, particularly to the convicts, is varied on stated days during every week. They are also supplied with wholesome bread, and such vegetables as the season will admit of.

Upon this point the inspectors have given much attention, being fully impressed with its importance as regards the health and well being of the prisoner. Separated from the world, and passing their days in secluded cells, it is natural that they should look forward to their meals, as interesting incidents, changing in some degree their

monotonous lives. But when the food presented by the keeper is constantly the same from day to day, and from month to month, without variation—and when it is deficient in quality, or carelessly or improperly prepared, the appetite necessarily loses its tone, and the advent of meal time, instead of being regarded with interest, is looked upon with no pleasure, and it may be with loathing. The consequences are, that the prisoner from an innate conviction that he is hardly dealt by, becomes gloomy and morose, and unwilling or unable to perform his appointed task. If their punishment be a deprivation of food, it will at once be perceived that its severity is diminished, in proportion as their food is relished or cared for. The result is, that generally speaking, the prisoner becomes drooping in spirits, soured in mind, and impaired in health; and should he happen to be released in this condition, he goes into the world, morally, as well as physically, a worse man than when he entered the walls of the prison.

As connected with this subject might be classed the treatment of prisoners—in reference particularly to the general demeanor and conduct of those whose immediate duty it is to oversee them.

The reformation of the convict is, or should be, one of the great aims and ends of imprisonment—and there is nothing better calculated to effect this desirable result, than a due forbearance and a uniform course of kind treatment, on the part of the immediate officers of the prison. As has justly been observed, by a great and good man, many years ago—"it is not enough to repress the wicked by punishment, it is necessary to make them honest by good treatment."

Great care should, therefore, be exercised in the selection of keepers, and others, to superintend the immediate wants of the prisoners. They should be men of sound judgment, and good sense, with some knowledge of human nature; and a good temper, a kind disposition, and a spirit of forbearance, should, if possible, always characterize their intercourse with these unfortunate men. Expressions of dissatisfaction, or discontent, uttered by prisoners, should not always be regarded as worthy of serious notice. Their true position must be considered, and studied, and some allowance made for poor human nature under such circumstances; for however much he may have transgressed, and however just and righteous may be the condemnation under which he is suffering, yet we rarely find a criminal who is willing to admit, or who even imagines that his punishment is fully merited. He only feels that he is branded with infamy by the world, and the tenant of a penitentiary—and under these circumstances it is not to be supposed that, at all times, his mood should be the most amiable, or his demeanor the most exemplary. There are some cases, however, of prisoners, whose spirits and dispositions are so vindictive and perverse, that no treatment however kind, subdues them, but on the contrary, has the effect of making them more exacting and turbulent. Such instances are very rare, and when they do occur, it is only necessary to pursue a course of conduct adapted to the peculiar case. It is not the intention of the board to enter upon the discussion of the advantages of the separate or solitary system of confinement, over the congregate system. The question would seem to be well settled, that taking in the whole scope and policy of the law of crimes and punishments, the separate system as now adopted in Pennsylvania, is in all respects the best that has yet been devised. But it is not to be supposed that we have arrived to such a state of perfection, that no improvement can be made in this system—on the contrary, it is but fair to presume that in regard to matters so deeply involving the welfare of society, and so interesting to humanity, we shall continue to improve and advance in knowledge. It is quite possible too, that time and investigation may demonstrate that after all, infinitely more depends upon the management and general treatment of prisoners, than in any peculiar *system* under which they are confined. Indeed, from the great variety of the human mind and disposition, a question of grave inquiry may arise, whether any *one* particular system should, like the beds of Procrustes, be adopted alike to all persons. For it cannot be denied, as has been remarked in another part of this report, that what operates as a severe punishment, either in respect to its character or duration, to one, might amount to comparatively nothing, or next to nothing, when applied to another, differently constituted: and if this be true, a question may arise, whether certain

power and authority should not be somewhere vested to classify, or even to discharge prisoners as their true characters and conditions may be developed after imprisonment. All these, and similar considerations, are but too apt to be lost sight of amid the interminable discussions upon the *mere comparative* merits of the different *systems*, as a means of confinement.

There is no provision by the existing law, for the employment of a moral instructor at this prison. But the Rev. John Woolson has for some years acted in this capacity at the instance of a benevolent society of gentlemen, by whom he is paid a small annual sum for his services. This gentleman spends several hours every day in the prison, supplying the prisoners with books adapted to their condition, and imparting to each, wholesome instruction and advice. The board is satisfied that this gentleman performs quite as much duty, and altogether does as much good as is probably possible for *any one man*. Yet if the system of instruction, and moral culture were somewhat more extended, as is now in contemplation, it is believed that the good effects would be much increased. It is a subject of the utmost importance, and should be regarded as intimately connected with the great scheme of moral regeneration among prisoners, and without which, all our efforts may prove unavailing; for the seed falling upon barren soil can produce no fruit.*

There is at present quite a number of excellent books, forming indeed a tolerable library, at the prison, furnished by the Prison Discipline Society, and other humane persons, for the use of the prisoners, with which they are regularly supplied.

The female department is also regularly attended, at least once in every two weeks, by a committee of four female friends. They belong to an association which has been in existence for many years in Philadelphia, called "The Association of Women Friends;" and the board take great pleasure in bearing ample testimony to the wholesome effects resulting from the visits of these excellent women. Indeed there is nothing connected with the internal administration of the prison, that presents a more pleasing and interesting spectacle than the untiring efforts and laudable zeal of these truly benevolent females. During all weathers, and at all seasons, amid sunshine or storm, they are constant and regular in their attendance, and unremitting in their labors. Their mild and benevolent demeanor towards the prisoners, the moral instruction they impart, and their words of encouragement and consolation, act in many instances like a charm upon the unfortunate female inmate; and it is needless to say, that these visits are always attended with the most flattering results.

The association consists of twenty-four members, eleven of whom devote their services to the female inmates of the Eastern Penitentiary, and thirteen to those of Moyamensing Prison; and yet so silently and so unobtrusively have these good Samaritans performed their works of mercy, that probably few persons, unconnected with either prison, are aware either of the existence of the society or the extent of their labors.

The male convicts to hard labor, are generally employed in weaving and shoe-making, and in these trades they frequently become quite proficient. All are allowed certain amounts for over work, or work performed beyond their appointed tasks; and it often happens that they are thus enabled to lay up a clever sum of money, which they receive when they are discharged from prison. There are other trades to which this class of prisoners are sometimes put, not for the purposes of manufacturing articles for sale, but for the use and convenience of the prison itself: such as blacksmith, carpenter, painter, tin-smith, tailor, &c. These latter, as well as the former,

* Since this report has been made out, a letter has been handed in by Professor C. D. Cleveland, relating to efforts of Mr. Woolson, from which the following is an extract: "For the five years in which he, Mr. Woolson, has been engaged in this good work, 129 prisoners have been taught to read, who previously did not know their letters; 53 have been taught to read in the first and second books of the Sunday School Union; and 16 are now under instruction. Add to these a very large number who have been but partially taught, owing to their short periods of confinement, or dullness of intellect. Of those who have died during this period, 25 have expressed a hope of pardon through a Redeemer."

are kept, while at work, as well as at all other times, in rooms and cells, separate and apart from other prisoners.

No person, sentenced to hard labor, is ever permitted to leave the prison, at the expiration of his sentence, without being decently clad. If he is destitute in this respect, the board provide suitable clothing for him; and if he has saved no money from doing over work, he is furnished with a small sum for his present wants, and as a means of removing him from the immediate temptation to commit crime.

Dr. Wm. H. Klapp, the regular physician, employed by the board, visits the prison every morning, and attends upon such prisoners as require his services. He makes a monthly report to the stated meetings of the board, in which he states the number of deaths during the month, if any, and the diseases of which they died. He also reports at such times the number of the sick, and the nature and character of their complaints, together with such suggestions as he may deem worthy of attention. The general health of the prisoners, as well mental as bodily, in this establishment, ever since its completion, has been reasonably good; and the board think, that it will justly bear a comparison, in this respect, with any prison in the United States.

The want of an asylum, for the reception of such prisoners whose minds are impaired at the time of conviction, or who become so after, has long been seriously felt in Pennsylvania, and repeatedly urged as a measure demanded by humanity and the interests of society. There is no place provided at present for such persons; and in cases of convicts, the only remedy, if it be a remedy, is to obtain a pardon for the offender, and then to have him committed to the county alms house. In many of the States ample provision is made for the insane, under such circumstances, and it is rather a reproach to our great State that we have been so long without a similar institution. All which is respectfully submitted.

W. F. BOONE,
T. E. CROWELL,
H. M. PHILLIPS,
E. A. PENNIMAN,
W. G. ALEXANDER.

Committee to whom the above subject was referred.

PHILADELPHIA, February 1, 1848.

No. 1.

Showing the whole number of prisoners received in the Philadelphia County Prison in the year ending December 31, 1847.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total	Total
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
Prisoners received for trial, - - -	1178	183	333	213		
Vagrants, - - -	161	143	7	35		
Disorderly conduct, breaches of the peace, threatening, &c., &c., - - -	1114	489	310	493		
Disobedient apprentices, runaway do., &c., servants, - - -	38		4	3		
Prisoners committed by United States authority, - - -	18					
	2509	815	654	744	4722	
Deduct from these for recommitment on same charge, - - -					202	4520
Prisoners convicted and sentenced, but not to hard labor, - - -	137	44	37	43	261	
Prisoners convicted and sentenced to hard labor, - - -	86	11	58	20	175	
	223	55	95	63	436	436
Add to these the number in prison, Jan. 1, 1847:						
Prisoners convicted to hard labor, - - -					221	
“ for trial, vagrants, &c., &c., &c., - - -					213	434
						5390

Discharged, as per table, No. 2, - - -	5,020
Remaining, December 31, 1847, - - -	370
	5,390

No. 2.

Showing how the prisoners committed to the Philadelphia County Prison in the year 1847, were disposed of.

By the Magistrates who committed them,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2,381
Inspectors of the prison,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	829
Pardon,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Death,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
County commissioners,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
Ignored bill,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Order of court and calendar,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	678
Solicitor for guardians of the poor,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Sheriff,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Habeas corpus,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Time out,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	812
Attorney General and his assistants,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	81
Judges of court,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	104
United States Marshal,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Total discharged,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>5,020</u>

The number returned to court for trial on the several calendars for the year, is	745
Leaving the number discharged by various authorities before trial, who were committed on triable causes,	<u>1,162</u>
Total of prisoners committed for trial,	<u>1,907</u>

No. 3.

Showing that of the prisoners convicted to hard labor, their nativity were as follow:

Born in Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	75
Eastern States,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
Middle States, except Pennsylvania,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	48
Ireland,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21
Great Britain,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Germany,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Havana,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>175</u>

No. 4.

Showing the general habits of the same prisoners before conviction.

Temperate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Moderate drinkers,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
Intemperate,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	130
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175

No. 5.

Showing how many of same prisoners had learned a trade or profession.

Had learned a trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	76
No trade,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	92
A profession,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175

No. 6.

Showing the term of the sentences of same prisoners.

Sentenced under 6 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Over 6 months,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
For 1 year and over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	62
2 years and over,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	29
3 years and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
4 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
5 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
8 years,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	175

17.

No. 7.

Showing the ages of the same prisoners.

Under 20 years of age,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	42
From 20 to 30,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	70
30 to 40,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	44
40 to 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Over 50,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>175</u>

No. 8.

Showing how often the same prisoners have been convicted.

First time convicted,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	138
Second "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Third "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11
Fourth "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Fifth "	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>175</u>

Of these we have been able to find that of third conviction,

- 4 were in the old prison.
- 2 had been in Sing Sing prison, New York.
- 2 in Eastern Penitentiary.

Of the fourth and fifth convictions, each of these cases had been in other prisons before received here.

Of the second convictions,

- 2 were in New York prisons.
- 5 were in Eastern Penitentiary.

No. 9.

Showing the state of education of same prisoners.

Can read imperfectly,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Can read and write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	*65
Cannot read or write,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	83
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	<u>175</u>

* Of these not more than one-fourth can be said to do more than write their names.

No. 10.

Showing the offences for which same prisoners were convicted.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Larceny, - - - - -	62	11	52	20	145
Burglary, - - - - -	8	-	-	-	8
Malicious mischief, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Bigamy, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Assault and battery with intent to commit a rape, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Assault and battery with intent to kill, - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1
Receiving stolen goods, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Conspiracy, - - - - -	5	-	-	-	5
Obtaining goods under false pretences, - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Seduction, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Forgery, - - - - -	2	-	-	-	2
Highway robbery, - - - - -	-	-	5	-	5
Selling lottery policies, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Indecently exposing his person, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	1
Total, - - - - -	86	11	58	20	175

No. 11.

Showing the state of health of the prisoners sentenced to hard labor in 1847, when received in prison.

Good health, - - - - -	147
Delicate health, - - - - -	11
Epilepsy, - - - - -	1
Disease of the heart, - - - - -	1
Scrofulous disease, - - - - -	5
Chronic rheumatism, - - - - -	2
Phthisis, - - - - -	1
Gonorrhea, - - - - -	1
Slightly insane, - - - - -	2
Bronchitis, - - - - -	1
Syphilis, - - - - -	1
Neuralgia, - - - - -	1
Hysteria, - - - - -	1
Total, - - - - -	<u>175</u>
Had been vaccinated, - - - - -	95
Had the small pox, - - - - -	80
	<u>175</u>

No 12.

This table exhibits some interesting information in relation to those prisoners sentenced to hard labor in the Penitentiary department of the Philadelphia County Prison, from October 19, 1835, the day it was opened for the reception of prisoners, until the 31st December, 1847.

Sundry statistics relating to prisoners sentenced to hard labor in Phil. Co. Prison.		1835.	1836.	1837.	1838.	1839.	1840.	1841.	1842.	1843.	1844.	1845.	1846.	1847.
In prison at the beginning of the year,	-	-	85	147	183	154	180	125	123	113	124	138	170	193
Do. do.	-	-	25	31	37	34	45	27	21	29	19	18	24	28
Received during the year,	-	70	150	136	120	99	75	91	91	92	79	95	91	86
Do. do.	-	10	22	18	8	15	11	20	15	10	9	7	11	11
Do. do.	-	53	92	92	84	105	76	78	77	59	52	66	57	58
Do. do.	-	23	41	38	36	41	40	27	38	13	12	19	19	20
Remaining in the prison at the close of each year,	-	86	147	183	154	180	138	123	113	124	138	170	193	160
Do. do.	-	25	31	37	34	45	27	21	29	19	18	24	28	25
Discharged during the year by pardon,	-	4	2	-	2	6	12	8	6	11	10	13	9	26
Do. do.	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	2	3	-	2	2
Do. do.	-	32	164	185	217	165	185	152	162	124	94	106	101	137
Do. do.	-	8	56	49	46	43	65	52	41	30	19	20	24	30
Do. do.	-	1	15	7	14	7	9	11	10	5	13	10	15	14
Do. do.	-	-	-	1	1	2	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	2
Of the pris. received during the year, there could read,	-	-	90	91	57	65	47	54	111	39	43	54	53	28
Do. do.	-	-	75	55	78	95	75	78	33	56	48	53	49	64
Do. do.	-	-	140	138	113	100	80	84	77	79	61	80	76	83
Do. do.	-	-	231	241	157	187	153	143	141	109	117	153	140	130
Do. do.	-	-	29	29	63	48	35	45	47	40	20	21	21	30
Do. do.	-	-	15	14	28	25	14	28	33	25	15	13	17	9
Do. do.	-	-	199	180	181	198	155	154	137	118	113	142	149	138
Do. do.	-	-	47	50	30	33	33	41	50	45	30	29	19	23
Do. do.	-	-	30	33	21	19	12	12	22	7	3	13	10	11
Do. do.	-	-	29	21	16	10	2	9	12	4	6	3	-	3
Prisoners whose 1st sentence was to the Philadelphia County Prison,	-	-	305	270	280	245	180	190	186	145	121	149	156	159
Do. 2d sentence was to this prison, first served in another,	-	-	-	14	18	12	16	18	27	22	26	27	16	11
Do. 3d sent. was to this prison, 1st & 2d serv. in another,	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	8	8	7	5	11	6	5

General statement of all the cases of sickness occurring among the prisoners sentenced to hard labor in the Philadelphia County Prison, in the year 1847.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Asphyxia from gas, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-
Asphyxia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-
Bronchitis, - - - - -	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	3	-	1	-
Cephalalgia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Colic, - - - - -	1	1	1	4	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Cholera morbus, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4	-	1	-
Chronic, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
Dyspepsia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	-
Delirium tremens, - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery, - - - - -	-	1	-	-	3	10	7	4	7	2	1	-	-
Diarrhœa, - - - - -	1	-	4	1	1	-	2	3	-	2	2	-	-
Erysipelas, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Febris, - - - - -	21	10	11	16	11	7	20	16	4	13	13	19	-
Gonorrhœa, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-
Herpes, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmorrhoids, - - - - -	1	-	-	3	-	-	2	1	-	-	1	-	-
Hysteria, - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
Hypertrophia cordis, - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hæmoptysis, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Neuralgia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Obstipatio, - - - - -	16	13	9	19	22	5	10	5	10	4	16	12	-
Odontalgia, - - - - -	3	2	2	3	-	1	-	-	3	-	1	-	-
Orchitis, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Otitis, - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
Ophthalmia, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	-
Pleuritis, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Psora, - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Phthisis pulmonalis, - - -	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rheumatismus, - - - - -	9	7	8	8	8	1	4	3	4	4	7	2	-
Scrofula, - - - - -	1	2	3	-	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-
Syphilis, - - - - -	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-
Scorbutus, - - - - -	-	2	2	2	3	7	5	1	-	-	-	-	-
Tonsillitis, - - - - -	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
Ulcus, - - - - -	1	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-
Vermes, - - - - -	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	62	42	48	60	64	33	54	42	33	40	47	46	571

Total admissions under treatment during year 1747 :

Total, - - - - -	571
Cured, - - - - -	526
Died, - - - - -	16
Relieved, - - - - -	20
Under care, - - - - -	9
	<u>571</u>

~~Under care,~~
Under care,

No. 14.

Showing the deaths occurring in the Philadelphia County Prison in 1847, among the convicts to hard labor.

Register number.	WHITE.		COLORED.		Date when received.	Date of death.	Health when received.	Cause of death.
	M.	F.	M.	F.				
521	-	-	1	-	July 23, 1846,	Jan. 9, 1847,	Good,	Tub. peritonitis.
578	-	-	1	-	Nov. 10, 1846,	Feb. 14, 1847,	Good,	Consumption.
518	-	-	1	-	July 23, 1846,	Feb. 21, 1847,	Syphilis,	Consumption.
326	-	-	1	-	July 17, 1845,	May 19, 1847,	Serofulous,	Serofula.
341	-	-	-	1	Sept. 2, 1845,	May 16, 1847,	Good,	Serofula.
431	-	-	1	-	Sept. 27, 1846,	May 20, 1847,	Good,	Chr. enteritis.
208	-	-	1	-	Nov. 28, 1844,	May 23, 1847,	Delicate,	Scorbutus,
301	-	-	1	-	May 9, 1845,	May 25, 1847,	Good,	Serofula.
453	-	-	1	-	March 3, 1846,	May 5, 1847,	Good,	Consumption.
439	1	-	-	-	Jan. 17, 1846,	June 19, 1847,	Carditis,	Carditis.
479	-	-	1	-	May 5, 1846,	June 21, 1847,	Good,	Consumption.
482	-	-	1	-	May 6, 1846,	June 26, 1847,	Good,	Scorbutus.
260	-	-	1	-	March 4, 1845,	July 6, 1847,	Good,	Scorbutus.
630	-	-	1	-	Jan. 23, 1847,	Dec. 10, 1847,	Good,	Consumption.
316	1	-	-	-	July 14, 1845,	Dec. 6, 1847,	Good,	* Asphyxia.
447	1	-	-	-	Feb. 1, 1846,	Dec. 6, 1847,	Good,	* Asphyxia.
					—Total, 16.			

* Result of accident, as stated in the body of the report.

No. 16.

Table showing all the cases that have been under treatment for insanity in the Philadelphia County Prison, from October 19, 1835, to December 31, 1847.

Register number.	Color.	Sex.	Date of sentence.	When disch'd from prison.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when committed.	Health when discharged.
*187	W.	F.	March 23, '36,	May 24, '36,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Mania.	Mania.
†895	W.	M.	Sept. 28, '36,	Sept. 28, '36,	Moderate,	Good,	Well.	Crazy.
636	B.	M.	Sept. 16, '37,	Oct. 15, '37,	Intemperate,	Mania,	Mania,	Well.
692	W.	M.	Oct. 19, '37,	Oct. 18, '39,	"	"	"	"
806	W.	F.	March 12, '38,	May 13, '38,	"	Insania,	Insania,	"
†841	W.	M.	May 11, '38,	May 11, '39,	"	Good,	Well,	Crazy.
†911	B.	M.	August 9, '38,	July 2, '39,	Temperate,	"	"	Mania, and died.
1799	W.	M.	July 11, '42,	Sept. 9, '42,	Intemperate,	Insania,	Insania,	Well.
*1866	W.	F.	Nov. 29, '42,	Nov. 15, '43,	"	"	"	Insania.
*1958	B.	F.	March 13, '43,	April 4, '44,	"	"	"	"
*65	W.	M.	Dec. 9, '43,	Feb. 12, '44,	"	"	"	"
*139	W.	M.	May 15, '44,	June 5, '45,	"	"	"	"
†181	W.	M.	Sept. 24, '44,	Oct. 24, '46,	"	Good,	Good,	Well.
†182	W.	M.	Oct. 6, '44,	Oct. 6, '45,	"	"	"	"
‡209	B.	M.	Nov. 28, '44,	"	"	Insane,	Insane,	"
†245	B.	M.	March 4, '45,	Oct. 27, '46,	"	Delicate,	Delicate,	Died of phthisis.
†343	W.	M.	Sept. 2, '45,	Jan. 28, '46,	"	Good.	"	Died of enteritis.
†381	B.	M.	Nov. 4, '45,	Nov. 6, '47,	Temperate,	"	Good	Well.
*509	W.	M.	July 13, '46,	July 30, '47,	Intemperate,	Unknown,	Insania,	Insania.
†695	W.	M.	July 23, '47,	"	"	Good,	Good,	"
‡744	B.	M.	Sept. 24, '47,	"	"	Unknown,	Insania,	"
*275	W.	M.	Feb. 15, '45,	March 4, '47,	"	"	"	Insania.

* All thus marked were pardoned and sent to the lunatic asylum of the Blockley alms house.

† Thus marked—these cases are the result of masturbation.

‡ Thus marked are still in prison, December 31, 1847.

No. 17.

A complete list of all the deaths in the Philadelphia County Prison from October 19, 1835, to December 31, 1847, among the prisoners sentenced to separate confinement at hard labor.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	Died.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when committed.	Died of
*18	B.	M.	Nov. 19, '35,	Feb. 17, '36,	Moderate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Phthisis p.
*33	W.	M.	" " "	Dec. 3, '35,	Intemperate,	Delicate,	Well,	Suicide.
*99	B.	M.	" " "	May 1, '36,	"	Good,	"	Febris typh.
*123	B.	M.	" " "	Nov. 9, '36,	"	"	"	Phthisis p.
*136	B.	M.	" " "	July 14, '36,	"	"	"	"
154	B.	M.	Dec. 22, '35,	Jan. 1, '36,	"	"	"	"
176	B.	M.	Jan. 14, '36,	April 9, '37,	Moderate,	"	"	"
201	W.	M.	March 26, '36,	June 3, '36,	Intemperate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
215	B.	M.	" 31, '36,	April 28, '36,	"	Good,	Feb. typh.,	Febris typh.
218	B.	M.	April 2, '36,	March 11, '37,	"	"	Well,	Pneumonia.
219	W.	M.	" " "	Aug. 5, '36,	"	"	"	Cholera m.
230	W.	M.	" 9, '36,	April 21, '36,	"	"	Feb. typh.,	Febris typh.
237	B.	M.	" " "	July 11, '37,	"	"	Ophthalm.,	Febris hect.
250	B.	M.	" 16, '36,	Sept. 29, '36,	"	"	Syphilis,	Syphilis.
253	B.	M.	" 18, '36,	April 25, '36,	"	"	Feb. typh.,	Febris typh.
†261	W.	M.	May 12, '36,	Sept. 9, '36,	"	"	Well,	"
†266	W.	M.	" " "	May 23, '36,	"	"	Feb. typh.,	"
†268	B.	M.	" " "	Oct. 13, '39,	"	"	"	"
285	W.	M.	June 15, '36,	June 26, '36,	"	"	"	"
223	W.	M.	" 21, '36,	Oct. 23, '36,	"	"	Catarrh,	Phthisis p.
†295	B.	M.	" " "	June 20, '38,	"	"	Delicate,	Diarrhœa.
300	B.	M.	" 28, '36,	March 25, '38,	"	"	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
†301	B.	M.	" " "	March 27, '38,	"	"	Well,	"
370	W.	M.	Oct. 5, '36,	July 30, '37,	"	Bad,	Phthisis p.	Hydrops.
384	W.	M.	" 18, '36,	Sept. 16, '38,	"	Delicate,	Well,	Phthisis p.
387	B.	M.	" 19, '36,	June 12, '40,	Temperate,	Good,	Hæmatem.	Hæmatem.
†430	B.	M.	Dec. 6, '36,	May 21, '37,	"	"	Well,	Phthisis p.
447	B.	M.	" 22, '36,	Dec. 31, '37,	Intemperate,	"	Syphilis,	"
†450	B.	M.	" 23, '36,	Aug. 28, '38,	Moderate,	"	Well,	"
528	B.	M.	March 28, '37,	Jan. 3, '38,	"	"	"	"
545	B.	M.	April 8, '37,	Aug. 21, '38,	Intemperate,	"	Rheumat.,	"
560	B.	M.	" 17, '37,	Dec. 16, '37,	Temperate,	"	Well,	"
†566	B.	M.	Sept. 22, '37,	Sept. 12, '38,	"	"	"	"
664	W.	F.	" 26, '37,	Oct. 18, '37,	Intemperate,	"	Feb. typh.,	Febris typh.
674	B.	F.	" 28, '37,	July 27, '38,	"	"	Well,	Phthisis p.
693	W.	M.	Oct. 24, '37,	Feb. 14, '38,	Moderate.	"	"	Convulsions.
696	B.	M.	" " "	July 4, '38,	Temperate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
709	B.	M.	Nov. 16, '37,	March 27, '38,	"	Good,	Hydrops,	Hydrops.
729	B.	F.	Dec. 20, '37,	Feb. 17, '39,	Intemperate,	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.
737	B.	F.	" 26, '37,	Jan. 16, '39,	"	"	Well,	Diarrhœa.
741	W.	M.	" 28, '37,	April 24, '40,	"	"	Febris,	Hepatitis.
785	B.	M.	March 3, '38,	July 29, '38,	"	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
813	B.	M.	" 29, '38,	Aug. 13, '38,	Temperate,	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.
835	B.	M.	May 10, '38,	Feb. 26, '39,	Intemperate,	"	"	"
858	B.	M.	" 16, '38,	March 13, '39,	"	"	Scrofula,	"
859	B.	M.	" " "	Dec. 19, '39,	"	"	Delicate,	"
878	W.	M.	June 30, '38,	Feb. 12, '39,	"	"	"	"
†911	B.	M.	August 9, '38,	July 2, '39,	Temperate,	"	Well,	Mania.
940	B.	M.	Oct. 6, '38,	Nov. 15, '38,	Intemperate,	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.

No. 17.—Continued.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	Died.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when committed.	Died of
†1025	B.	M.	Feb. 16, '39,	June 17, '40,	Intemperate,	Good,	Well,	Phthisis p.
1031	B.	M.	" 16, '39,	Oct. 3, '39,	"	"	"	Paraplegia.
1045	B.	M.	March 2, '39,	Feb. 16, '40,	"	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.
1053	W.	M.	" 2, '39,	March 15, '40,	"	"	Well,	Enteritis.
1126	B.	M.	July 13, '39,	May 16, '41,	Temperate,	"	Scrofula,	Phthisis p.
†1185	B.	M.	Oct. 26, '39,	Sept. 4, '40,	Intemperate,	"	Well,	"
1188	B.	M.	" 26, '39,	June 11, '40,	"	"	Hæmatem.	"
1225	B.	F.	Nov. 16, '39,	July 17, '40,	"	"	Delicate,	Hydrops.
†1233	B.	M.	Oct. 31, '39,	April 3, '40,	"	"	Well,	Phthisis p.
1234	W.	M.	Dec. 7, '39,	Aug. 13, '40,	"	"	"	"
1247	B.	F.	" 21, '39,	Dec. 21, '40,	"	"	Scrofula,	"
1259	B.	M.	Jan. 13, '40,	Jan. 8, '41,	"	"	Delicate,	"
1268	W.	M.	" 18, '40,	June 15, '41,	"	"	Well,	"
†1269	B.	M.	" 18, '40,	Jan. 7, '41,	Temperate,	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1275	B.	M.	" 29, '40,	Feb. 15, '41,	"	"	"	"
†1300	B.	M.	Feb. 21, '40,	June 15, '41,	Intemperate,	"	Well,	Tub. men.
1317	B.	M.	May 11, '40,	" 19, '41,	"	"	"	Phthisis p.
1326	B.	M.	" 11, '40,	May 4, '41,	"	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1446	B.	M.	Nov. 25, '40,	June 27, '41,	"	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.
1469	B.	M.	Jan. 24, '41,	July 21, '41,	"	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1489	B.	M.	Feb. 5, '41,	May 28, '42,	"	"	"	Phthisis p.
1494	W.	M.	March 2, '41,	Nov. 16, '42,	"	"	Delicate,	"
1524	B.	M.	May 6, '41,	Aug. 11, '41,	Temperate,	"	"	"
1548	B.	M.	" 11, '41,	July 31, '41,	Intemperate,	"	Well,	Apoplexia.
1583	W.	M.	July 22, '41,	" 22, '42,	"	Bad,	Delicate,	Phthisis p.
1601	B.	M.	Sept. 13, '41,	Feb. 28, '42,	"	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1618	B.	M.	Oct. 14, '41,	" 5, '42,	"	"	"	"
1645	W.	M.	Nov. 11, '41,	Jan. 12, '42,	"	Good,	Well,	Epilepsia.
1668	B.	M.	Dec. 22, '41,	Dec. 15, '42,	"	"	Scrofula,	Phthisis p.
1677	B.	M.	Jan. 5, '42,	" 1, '42,	"	Bad,	"	Bronchitis.
1680	B.	M.	" 5, '42,	Feb. 7, '43,	"	Good,	"	Phthisis p.
1682	B.	F.	" 6, '42,	April 26, '42,	"	"	"	Hydrops.
1683	B.	F.	" 6, '42,	Aug. 1, '42,	"	Bad,	"	Phthisis p.
1684	B.	F.	" 6, '42,	Jan. 5, '43,	"	"	"	"
1728	B.	M.	March 9, '42,	June 20, '43,	"	"	"	Colica.
1741	B.	M.	" 11, '42,	May 12, '42,	"	"	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
1745	B.	M.	" 11, '42,	March 4, '44,	"	Delicate,	"	"
1830	B.	M.	Sept. 14, '42,	April 6, '43,	"	Bad,	Scrofula,	"
1835	W.	M.	" 17, '42,	March 26, '44,	"	Delicate,	Fistula,	"
1838	B.	M.	" 23, '42,	Feb. 8, '44,	"	Bad,	Scrofula,	Carditis.
1839	B.	M.	" 23, '42,	Jan. 23, '44,	"	Delicate,	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
1930	B.	M.	March 7, '43,	Sept. 12, '44,	"	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1931	B.	M.	" 7, '43,	Oct. 29, '44,	"	"	"	"
1939	B.	M.	" 8, '43,	June 8, '44,	"	Delicate,	"	"
1946	W.	M.	" 10, '43,	July 28, '43,	"	"	Phthisis p.	Hydrops.
1948	B.	M.	" 10, '43,	Jan. 27, '44,	"	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1978	B.	M.	April 5, '43,	April 26, '44,	"	"	"	"
1987	B.	M.	May 9, '43,	Sept. 10, '43,	"	"	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
1929	B.	M.	March 7, '43,	June 9, '45,	"	Good,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
†1967	B.	M.	May 2, '43,	May 8, '46,	"	"	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
3	W.	M.	July 6, '43,	June 10, '44,	"	Delicate,	"	"
16	W.	M.	Sept. 12, '43,	Jan. 16, '44,	"	Bad,	"	"
55	W.	M.	Nov. 10, '43,	June 13, '44,	"	Delicate,	Delicate,	Hydrops.
109	B.	M.	March 18, '44,	May 18, '44,	"	Good,	Well,	Enteritis.
7	W.	M.	July 10, '43,	June 3, '45,	"	"	Good,	Phthisis p.
86	B.	M.	Jan. 24, '44,	Sept. 20, '45,	"	"	Delicate,	"
97	B.	M.	March 9, '44,	Feb. 5, '45,	"	"	Good,	"

No. 17.—Continued.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	Died.	Former habits.	Former habits.	Health when committed.	Died of
123	B.	M.	May 8, '44,	April 2, '45,	Intemperate,	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Phthisis p.
125	B.	M.	" 8, '44,	June 11, '45,	"	Good,	Good,	"
127	B.	M.	" 9, '44,	Nov. 12, '45,	"	"	"	"
169	B.	M.	Sept. 24, '44,	Aug. 23, '45,	"	"	Delicate,	"
‡150	B.	M.	July 2, '44,	July 20, '46,	"	"	Good,	"
178	W.	M.	Oct. 21, '44,	June 26, '46,	"	"	Delicate,	Debility.
193	B.	M.	Nov. 22, '44,	" 21, '45,	"	"	Good,	Phthisis p.
208	B.	M.	Sept. 28, '44,	May 23, '47,	"	"	Delicate,	Scorbutus,
245	B.	M.	March 4, '45,	Oct. 2, '46,	"	"	"	Phthisis p.
‡250	B.	M.	" 4, '45,	April 28, '46,	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
‡247	B.	M.	" 4, '45,	Aug. 23, '45,	"	Good,	Good,	Epilepsia.
301	B.	M.	May 9, '45,	May 29, '47,	"	"	"	Scrofula.
311	W.	M.	July 8, '45,	Sept. 11, '45,	"	Bad,	Phthisis p.	Phthisis p.
316	W.	M.	" 14, '45,	Dec. 6, '47,	"	Good,	Good,	Asphyxia.
323	B.	M.	" 15, '45,	June 6, '46,	"	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
328	B.	M.	" 17, '45,	Aug. 19, '47,	"	"	"	"
331	B.	M.	" 19, '45,	May 1, '46,	Moderate,	Good,	Good,	Phthisis p.
‡341	B.	F.	Sept. 12, '45,	" 16, '47,	Intemperate,	"	"	"
‡343	W.	M.	" 2, '45,	Jan. 28, '46,	"	"	Dysentery	Ulc. of bowels.
360	B.	M.	" 5, '45,	June 6, '46,	Temperate,	"	Good.	Phthisis p.
‡367	B.	M.	" 10, '45,	Sept. 8, '46,	Intemperate,	"	"	"
371	W.	M.	" 12, '45,	May 13, '46,	"	Delicate,	Delicate,	"
384	B.	M.	Nov. 7, '45,	June 23, '46,	"	Good,	Good,	Scrofula.
‡399	W.	M.	" 22, '45,	Dec. 9, '46,	"	"	Syphilis,	Epilepsy.
408	W.	M.	Jan. 6, '46,	Sept. 2, '46,	"	"	Good,	Phthisis p.
416	W.	M.	" 7, '46,	July 12, '46,	"	"	Delicate,	Diarrhœa.
439	W.	M.	" 17, '46,	June 19, '47,	"	Hydrops,	Hydrops,	Carditis.
431	B.	M.	" 13, '46,	May 20, '47,	"	Good,	Good,	Enteritis.
‡479	B.	M.	May 5, '46,	June 23, '47,	"	"	"	Phthisis p.
447	W.	M.	Jan. 24, '46,	Dec. 6, '47,	"	"	"	Asphyxia.
453	B.	M.	March 5, '46,	June 5, '47,	"	"	Syphilis,	Phthisis p.
482	B.	M.	May 6, '46,	" 26, '47,	"	"	Good,	Scorbutus.
260	B.	M.	March 5, '45,	July 6, '47,	"	"	"	"
518	B.	M.	July 23, '46,	Feb. 21, '47,	"	"	Syphilis,	Phthisis p.
521	B.	M.	" 23, '46,	Jan. 9, '47,	Temperate,	"	"	Tub. Peritonitis.
‡578	B.	M.	Nov. 10, '46,	Feb. 14, '47,	Intemperate,	"	"	Phthisis p.
630	B.	M.	Jan. 23, '47,	Dec. 10, '47,	"	"	"	"

* Removed from Walnut street prison.

† Removed from Arch street prison, where this fever was prevalent, and many of the inmates thereof died.

‡ Their diseases were caused by masturbation.

The per centage of Deaths is as follows :

COLOR AND SEX.						Whole number received since October 19, 1835.	Died.	Per cent.
White males,	-	-	-	-	-	1,268	35	2.76
" females,	-	-	-	-	-	162	1	.61
Black males,	-	-	-	-	-	951	98	10.30
" females,	-	-	-	-	-	377	9	2.38
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	2,758	143	5.11

No. 18.

The purchases on account of the Prison, for the year 1847, were as follows :

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Provisions,	-	-	-	-	-	\$14,119 10	
Necessaries,	-	-	-	-	-	5,331 46	
Drugs and medicines,	-	-	-	-	-	614 81	
Fuel, coal and wood,	-	-	-	-	-	2,684 70	
Incidental,	-	-	-	-	-	1,252 98	
Clothing, blankets and shoes, &c.,	-	-	-	-	-	1,979 73	
Sundry cash presents to prisoners,	-	-	-	-	-	87 22	
Salaries of officers,	-	-	-	-	-	17,082 00	
							\$43,152 00
Cotton factory—purchases on its account,	-	-	-	-	-	14,674 30	
Cordwaining account—purchases on its account,	-	-	-	-	-	275 81	
Carpentering and repair account—purchases on its account,	-	-	-	-	-	967 56	
							15,917 67
Total amount of all purchases,	-	-	-	-	-		59,069 67
The amount of expenditures for provision, clothing and other necessities, was							\$43,152 00
The total number of days of imprisonment, is as follows :							
Prisoners for trial, vagrants, and all others not sentenced to hard labor, is	-	-	-	-	-	96,803	
Prisoners under sentence to hard labor,	-	-	-	-	-	77,015	
Total days,	-	-	-	-	-	173,818	

Which makes an average daily cost, all expenditures included, (excepting those for the factories) of $25\frac{45}{100}$ cents ; with a deduction of salaries and fuel, the daily cost is $13\frac{33}{100}$ cts.

No. 19.

Receipts and payments on account of Philadelphia County Prison, for the year 1847.

Receipt, balance January 1, 1847,	-	-	-	\$2,009 63	
Cash received from county of Philadelphia, for support of the untried and vagrant prisoners' department, and the salaries of its officers,	-	-	-	19,776 56	
Cash appropriation by the county board,	-	-	-	12,000 00	
Cash from sales of goods,	-	-	-	24,029 59	
					\$57,815 78
Payments from January 1, to December 31, 1847 :					
Cash on account of general expenses,	-	-	-	20,707 94	
Do. do. salaries,	-	-	-	17,084 00	
Do. do. manufactories,	-	-	-	13,798 96	
To Supt. to pay bills under \$30,	-	-	-	3,000 00	
					54,570 90
December 31, 1847, balance,	-	-	-	-	3,244 88

No. 20.

Total value of personal property.

Manufactories :					
Cotton factory fixtures,	-	-	-	-	\$4,817 25
Cabinet shop,	-	-	-	-	937 31
Paint "	-	-	-	-	128 43
Blacksmith shop,	-	-	-	-	311 36
Tin smith "	-	-	-	-	186 38
Wheelright "	-	-	-	-	116 34
Cordwaing "	-	-	-	-	456 00
Tailor "	-	-	-	-	89 48
Goods on hand unsold,	-	-	-	-	15,722 04
					<hr/>
					\$22,764 59
Provisions—value on hand,	-	-	-	-	2,049 46
Furniture and other fixtures of the prison :					
Large store room,	-	-	-	-	\$841 72
Small "	-	-	-	-	460 26
Kitchen,	-	-	-	-	199 70
Bake house,	-	-	-	-	25 00
Stable and in yard,	-	-	-	-	967 50
Keepers' offices,	-	-	-	-	150 00
Centre building—Front office,	-	-	-	\$113 25	
Back "	-	-	-	67 50	
Inspectors' room,	-	-	-	213 75	
					<hr/>
					394 05
Female prison,	-	-	-	-	1,085 20
Wash house,	-	-	-	-	51 89
North corridor,	-	-	-	-	1,657 15
Barber shop,	-	-	-	-	35 82
South corridor,	-	-	-	-	500 00
					<hr/>
					6,368 29
					<hr/>
Total value,	-	-	-	-	31,182 34
					<hr/>

DECEMBER 31, 1847.

*Members of the Board of Inspectors.*J. R. BURDEN, *President.*

A. STEVENSON,
W. E. LEHMAN,
W. G. ALEXANDER.
R. O' NEILL,
S. PALMER,
E. C. DALE,
J. B. SMITH,

H. M. PHILLIPS,
E. A. PENNIMAN,
HUGH O'DONNELL,
JOHN ROBBINS, JR.
T. E. CROWELL,
W. F. BOONE.

One vacancy by death.

Phil. (Penn.) County Prison. 1849.

THE

SOC 3833.4

SECOND ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

INSPECTORS

OF THE

(Penn.)

PHILADELPHIA COUNTY PRISON,

MADE

TO THE LEGISLATURE,

FEBRUARY, 1849.

PHILADELPHIA:

CRISSY & MARKLEY, PRINTERS, No. 4 MINOR STREET.

1849.

1855 Jan^y 18 The Gift of
Prof. Charles D. Cleveland.
of Philadelphia.

COMMUNICATION.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE,

Harrisburg, February 28, 1849. }

Hon. WM. F. PACKER,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

SIR:—By the provisions of the fifth section of the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled “An Act requiring the Inspectors of Prisons, Sheriffs, Prothonotaries, and Clerks of Criminal Courts and others, to make annual returns to the Secretary of the Commonwealth, and for other purposes,” approved February 27, 1847, it is made the duty of the Secretary of the Commonwealth to cause abstracts to be made from all such reports, and to lay such abstracts before each branch of the Legislature, on or before the first day of March in each and every year.

Having delayed until the last moment the performance of the duty required as above stated, under the hope that, to some reasonable extent at least, the law would be complied with, I have, nevertheless, received no returns from which abstracts can be made, which would furnish to the Legislature any useful information whatever. Eight counties have made partial returns, and these are imperfect, without plan or detail, comprising single items, and conforming in no particular with the requirements of the law. In one instance only has the law been attended to. The members of the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison have made full return, containing valuable general information, as well as statistics in relation to its condition, which affords a proper view of its management. While, therefore, I find it impossible to comply with the provisions of the fifth section of the Act, it is deemed proper to lay before the House of Representatives the return of the Board of Inspectors aforesaid, as furnishing details worthy the attention of the Legislature.

Your obedient servant,

TOWNSEND HAINES,

Secretary of the Commonwealth.

REPORT

To the Hon. TOWNSEND HAINES,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

DEAR SIR:—In accordance with the provisions of an Act of Assembly, passed the 27th day of February, 1847, the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison submit their second annual Report under said law, for the year ending on the 31st of December, 1848.

The tables herewith appended are greatly improved in form, as well as the number of items increased from those of last year. It is hoped that they will prove satisfactory to all who feel an interest in the continuance and progress of the Pennsylvania system of separate confinement.

Table No. 1, shows the number of prisoners of all descriptions committed to the prison for the entire year, to be 4,418: add to this the number remaining in prison on the 31st of December, 1847, 370; also, 160 sentenced to hard labor; and the total amounts to 4,948 for the year. Of the first named number, 2,583 were white males, 708 white females, 586 were colored males, and 541 colored females. This, however, does not include those sentenced to hard labor. The whole number committed to the department for

the untried prisoners for the year 1848, as compared with the year 1847, shows a decrease of 580 or nearly 9½ per cent.

Table No. 2, shows the whole number of prisoners before and after trial, and the various offences for which they were tried, as compared with a similar table of last year, (1847). It indicates a large decrease of crime in the City and County of Philadelphia. The whole number of prisoners committed for triable offences in the year 1847, were 1,907, and for the year 1848, the number is 1,794, showing a decrease of 113. The number of vagrants committed for the year 1847, were 346, and for 1848, 423, showing an increase of 77. But to understand the true state of this class of prisoners, it is necessary to include the disorderly and breach of the peace cases, which were as follows:—For the year 1847, 2,406, and for the year 1848, 2,097. By adding these classes of prisoners together, it shows a decrease of 232 for the year 1848, as compared with 1847. The number of prisoners sentenced (but not to hard labor,) have also greatly decreased during the past year. This class of prisoners for the year 1847, amounted to 261, for 1848, only to 62. This great difference, however, arises chiefly from the mode of making up the aggregate. During the year 1847, all cases of vagrancy, breaches of the peace and disorderly, which were held to bail by the court, were included with prisoners not sentenced to hard labor. This was believed to be an erroneous classification, and for the year 1848 were separated from them. The number of prisoners sentenced to hard labor for the year 1848, were 165: add to this 185, the number remaining in prison December 31, 1847, and we have the whole number of convict prisoners to hard labor for the year, 350.

It will be observed by the table that 689 causes for trial were returned on the calendar to court for the year 1848, while the whole number committed to prison of this class was 1,794, leaving 1,105 of this class discharged by other authority than the court, and before trial. It is also worthy of remark, that of the whole number of commitments for the past year, (1848,) including convicts to hard labor, 632 were colored males, and 559 colored females, making an aggregate of 1,191 colored persons, being about one-fourth of the whole number sent to prison.

The convict and untried prisoners' department are in separate buildings, and have no intercourse with each other. The department for female prisoners is also disconnected from the other two, and separated by a wall. This arrangement secures as perfect a separation of the various classes of prisoners as is practical. Females are employed to superintend the female department, assisted, when necessary, by a male keeper.

The general health of the prisoners has been very good during the past year. No epidemical sickness has existed, and it is hoped that hereafter the health of the prison will be improved, even on its present healthy condition. The Board contemplate, during the ensuing season, to make very important alterations in the ventilation of the cells. The present buildings were erected under authority of an Act of Assembly, passed eighteen years ago. At that early period, prison architecture (especially such as related to the separate or Pennsylvania system,) was but imperfectly understood; there was no improved model from which to copy: results could only be learned by experience. But such has

been the progress in prison architecture within the last few years, that an entirely new system has been introduced. Free ventilation, the great *desideratum* in all prisons, is now nearly perfect. New prison buildings, therefore, are easily arranged in this respect, while those that were built at an earlier period of the history of separate confinement, can only be remodeled, adapting the improvements to the nature of the buildings.

The Board have secured the services of Thomas U. Walters, Esq., a distinguished architect of this City, under whose direction the prison will be repaired, and it is believed that the ventilation of the cells will be made as perfect as in any prison recently built.

The convicts are allowed to make over-work, and for the purpose of stimulating their industry, an account is kept with each prisoner, who has a daily task allotted to him, moderate in itself, but in all respects sufficient. All that a prisoner earns over his task is paid to him in money when he leaves the prison, which, in some instances, amount to many dollars. Every prisoner when discharged, if he has no money of his own, or friends who will provide for him, is allowed a small sum of money, as authorized by existing laws of the Commonwealth. Every prisoner is also furnished with a comfortable suit of clothes on leaving the prison, if his own be not suited to the season, or worn out when he came into the institution.

Dr. William H. Klapp is the regular physician to the prison, and attends every day; he makes monthly reports to the Board, and has the general direction of the medical department of the prison. Dr. Klapp has been in the employ

of the Board for ten years or more, and upon all occasions, has evinced a desire to serve the public as a medical adviser, with fidelity and punctuality.

There is no *moral instructor** employed for the prison under the authority of law, but the Rev. John Woolson has acted in that capacity since April, 1843; he is employed by a number of benevolent gentlemen, who pay him a small salary. He devotes much of his time to the prisoners, visits the sick, and administers to them the consolations of religion. Others he teaches to read, and freely converses with all upon religious and moral subjects. Since he has been thus employed, he has taught two hundred and three prisoners to read, and during the last year, has taught twenty-eight to read. From this simple statement it is evident, that his labors have not been without their reward. Mr. Woolson also very frequently preaches on the Sabbath, besides always furnishing some person who will preach; thus the prison is provided with preaching every Sabbath day. Of course the Board make no objections to these arrangements, but on the contrary, afford every facility in their power to render his labor easy, and to extend his usefulness.

The duties of superintendent are performed by Anthony Freed, Esq., who has acted in that capacity since the organization of the prison. Few persons have more experience in prison affairs than Mr. Freed, and no one can be more faithful to his trust, or more anxious to increase the comfort and happiness of those committed to his charge.

In closing this report, the Board cannot refrain from

*Since this report was written, the Board of Inspectors have appointed the Rev. Mr. Woolson, moral instructor for the prison, with a salary.

saying, that from their long connection with the prison, and of course having ample opportunity of observing the effects of separate confinement, that it is much superior to the congregate system. Pennsylvania, which led the way in this great reform, may well be proud of the system which bears her name. A steady perseverance in upholding it, an unwavering regard to practise it, and a proper vindication of the principles upon which it is based, will, in the course of a few years, remove all objections which have, from time to time, been urged against it.

EDWARD A. PENNIMAN,
ROBERT O'NEILL,
THOMAS E. CROWELL,
AUGUSTINE STEVENSON,
ALEXANDER HARPER,

Committee.

Submitted to the Board of Inspectors of the Philadelphia County Prison, February 12, 1849, and by them approved.

J. R. BURDEN, M. D., *President.*
JOHN ROBBINS, Jr., *Secretary.*

Attest—WM. J. CRANS, *Clerk.*

MEMBERS OF THE BOARD OF INSPECTORS,
1849.

President.

J. R. BURDEN, M. D.

Treasurer.

AUGUSTINE STEVENSON.

Secretary.

JOHN ROBINS, JR.

William G. Alexander,	Hugh O'Donnell,
Robert O'Neill,	Thomas E. Crowell,
Samuel Palmer,	William F. Boone,
Edward C. Dale,	James Enue, Jr.,
Joseph B. Smith,	Alexander Cummings,
Edward A. Penniman,	Alexander Harper.

OFFICERS OF THE PRISON.

ANTHONY FREED, *Superintendent.*

WILLIAM J. CRANS, *Clerk.*

WILLIAM H. KLAPP, *Physician.*

ELIZABETH M'DANIEL, *Matron.*

WILLIAM B. PERKINS,	} <i>Deputies to Superintendent.</i>
JOSEPH B. HAINS,	

REV. JOHN WOOLSON, *Moral Instructor.*

No. 1.

Shewing all the Commitments to the Philadelphia County Prison in the year 1848, distinguishing the number of each class of crimes charged, and the number for each month, together with the color and sex, excepting those sentenced to hard labor.

	January.				February.				March.				April.				May.				June.			
	White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
Awaiting judgment,	6	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0
Adultery,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Affray,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Assault,	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	1	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	1	0	2	0
Assault to murder,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Abandoning apprentices,	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
Assault and battery,	24	13	11	8	26	4	2	1	22	3	9	3	25	8	9	7	46	8	19	27	40	10	15	13
Abuse and threatening,	5	1	3	2	8	1	0	2	9	2	3	2	12	1	0	3	16	4	5	14	16	6	1	12
Accessories to murder,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Accessories to stealing,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Arson,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bail-piece,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bawdy house,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bigamy,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Burglary,	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	6	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Conspiracy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Contempt of Court,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Crazy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly house,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Disorderly and breach of the peace,	47	12	10	7	32	9	3	4	53	19	11	14	87	41	7	24	55	34	16	39	62	25	15	37
Disobedient apprentices,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desertion of wife,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Desertion from army,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Defrauding and cheating,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0

No. 1.—CONTINUED.

	July.				August.				September.				October.				November.				December.				Total.
	White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		White.		Col.		
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.			
Awaiting judgment,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1		
Adultery,	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	4		
Affray,	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Assault,	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	18		
Assault to murder,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Absconding apprentices,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0		
Assault and battery,	54	6	23	7	61	8	21	11	50	7	17	6	8	25	10	15	32	5	10	15	8	7	815		
Abuse and threatening,	20	7	5	14	17	7	3	11	12	7	8	5	8	5	2	11	7	2	6	4	8	0	306		
Accessories to murder,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Accessories to stealing,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Arson,	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Bail-piece,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
Bawdy house,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8		
Bigamy,	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	24		
Burglary,	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	13		
Conspiracy,	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2		
Contempt of Court,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Crazy,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Disorderly house,	1	1	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	5	0	1	0	18		
Disorderly, and breach of the peace,	80	40	13	25	78	49	24	26	62	26	16	18	54	24	10	19	51	16	9	9	47	16	1404		
Disobedient apprentices,	1	0	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	19		
Desertion of wife,	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2		
Desertion from army,	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15		
Defrauding and cheating,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Embezzlement,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3		
Forcible entry and detain,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1		
Fornication,	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		
Fornication and bastardy,	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	21		
Forgery,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6		
Fugitives from justice,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5		

No. 2.

Showing the whole number of Prisoners, both before and after trial, confined in the Philadelphia County Prison in 1848.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		Total.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Prisoners received for trial, - - -	1015	185	354	200	1794
Vagrants, - - - - -	238	138	26	21	423
Disorderly, breach of peace, threatening, &c. &c., - - - - -	1199	381	199	318	2097
Disobedient and runaway apprentices, -	34	0	3	0	37
U. S. prisoners, - - - - -	5	0	0	0	5
Sentenced prisoners, but not to hard labor,	52	4	4	2	62
Sentenced prisoners to hard labor, -	83	13	46	18	160
Total, - - -	2666	721	632	559	4578
Add number in Prison, December 31, 1847, - - -	-	-	-	-	370
Total for 1848, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	4948
Discharged in 1848, as per table, No. 3, - - -	-	-	-	-	4540
Remaining in Prison, December 31, 1848, - - -	-	-	-	-	408
Convicts to hard labor, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	165
All others, - - - - -	-	-	-	-	243
					408

The number of cases returned on the calendar to the Court, of triable cases in 1848, was - - - - - 689
 Whole number of triable cases committed to prison in 1848, 1794
 Leaving this number, who were discharged from prison by the several authorities, before the commencement of the term of Court, where the case was triable, - - - - - 1105

No. 3.

Showing how the Prisoners, committed to the Philadelphia County Prison in the year 1848, were disposed of.

	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	TOTAL.
By Magistrates, - -	157	145	149	179	253	209	249	242	203	180	160	153	2269
Time out, - -	29	26	34	40	73	56	62	83	57	35	44	36	575
Inspectors, - -	24	50	28	35	70	25	15	10	14	21	27	15	334
Attorney General, Court of Quarter Sessions, - -	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	3	4	5	1	3	22
Judge of Court, -	0	0	3	24	8	81	81	108	73	61	74	37	550
Conviction, - -	1	2	0	3	2	16	19	27	8	27	17	18	140
Ignored Bill, - -	39	2	0	30	8	21	8	3	35	21	2	47	216
Death, - -	10	0	0	16	0	7	0	0	3	4	0	5	45
Acquittal, - -	0	0	2	2	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
Pardon, - -	9	3	0	10	0	14	0	0	4	0	0	12	52
Solicitor for Poor, Habeas Corpus, County Commis- sioners, - -	0	1	1	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	7
Nolle Prosequere, -	0	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	7
Sent to House of Refuge, - -	5	2	2	3	2	1	3	7	6	6	3	2	42
Fifteen Dollars Act, - -	3	0	1	6	5	1	3	0	0	1	4	0	24
Sheriff, - -	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
Insolvent Court, -	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
United States, -	3	5	1	2	4	0	0	1	7	8	5	3	39
Requisition, - -	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hanging, - -	3	0	0	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10
Time out, of con- victs to hard la- bor, death, par- don, &c., - -	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	180
	288	237	222	358	432	440	444	482	414	371	340	332	4540

No. 4.

Showing the Charges upon which the one hundred and sixty sentenced in 1848 to hard labor, were convicted.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Assault and Battery with intent to kill, -	2	0	2	0	4
Arson, - - - - -	1	0	0	0	1
Bigamy, - - - - -	1	0	0	1	2
Burglary, - - - - -	4	0	0	0	4
Counterfeit Money, - - - - -	0	0	1	0	1
Forgery, - - - - -	1	0	0	0	1
Larceny, - - - - -	73	13	43	16	145
Malicious Mischief, - - - - -	0	0	0	1	1
Rape, - - - - -	1	0	0	0	1
Totals,	83	13	46	18	160

No. 5.

Showing the Terms of Sentences of same Prisoners.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Sentenced under 6 months, - - -	30	11	20	6	67
“ over 6 months, - - -	21	0	13	6	40
“ for 1 year and over, - - -	23	2	8	6	39
“ for 2 years and over, - - -	6	0	5	0	11
“ for 3 years and over, - - -	3	0	0	0	3
Totals,	83	13	46	18	160

No. 6.

Showing that of the Prisoners convicted to hard labor, their nativity were as follows:

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Born in Pennsylvania, - -	23	2	25	3	53
“ Eastern States, - -	3	0	1	1	5
“ Middle States, except Pennsylvania, - - -	7	3	11	7	28
“ Southern States, - -	7	0	7	6	20
“ Western States, - -	1	0	0	0	1
“ Ireland, - - -	19	7	0	0	26
“ England, - - -	10	1	0	0	11
“ Other parts of Great Britain,	2	0	0	0	2
“ Germany, - - -	10	0	0	0	10
“ Other parts of the world, -	1	0	2	1	4
Total,	83	13	46	18	160

No. 7.

Showing the ages of the Prisoners sentenced to hard labor.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Under twenty years, - -	9	0	21	4	34
From twenty to thirty years, -	30	3	14	12	59
From thirty to forty years, -	29	6	7	0	42
From forty to fifty years, -	9	3	2	1	15
Over fifty years, - -	6	1	2	1	10
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 8.*Showing how often same Prisoners have been convicted.*

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
First time, - -	64	11	39	13	127
Second time, -	12	1	3	2	18
Third time, -	5	1	4	3	13
Fifth time, - -	2	0	0	0	2
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 9.*Showing the social relation of same Prisoners.*

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Married, - - - -	34	10	10	8	62
Single, - - - -	49	3	36	10	98
Has children, - - -	26	6	7	8	47
Has no children, - - -	57	7	39	10	113
Was an apprentice, - - -	55	1	13	0	69
Was not an apprentice, - -	28	12	33	18	91
	249	39	138	54	480

No. 10.

Showing how many of same Prisoners, had learned a trade or profession.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Had learned a trade, -	59	3	19	6	87
Had no trade, - .	22	10	27	12	71
Had a profession, .	2	0	0	0	2
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 11.

Showing the state of education of same Prisoners.

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Can read, - . .	34	4	18	7	63
Can write, - . .	33	5	11	2	51
Cannot read or write, -	13	4	17	9	43
Well educated, - .	3	0	0	0	3
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 12.*Showing the habits of same Prisoners.*

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Moderate drinkers, -	28	5	11	5	49
Temperate, - -	30	2	24	8	64
Intemperate, - -	25	6	11	5	47
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 13.*Showing the state of health of the Prisoners sentenced to hard labor in 1848, when received into prison.*

	WHITE.		COLORED.		TOTAL.
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	
Good health, - -	75	9	44	17	145
Delicate health, - -	2	3	1	1	7
Bronchitis, - -	1	0	0	0	1
Epilepsy, - - -	2	0	0	0	2
Gonorrhœa, - -	0	1	0	0	1
Hepatitis, - - -	1	0	0	0	1
Hæmoptysis, - -	1	0	0	0	1
Insania, - - -	1	0	0	0	1
Scrofula, - - -	0	0	1	0	1
	83	13	46	18	160

No. 15.

This Table shows the nature of Diseases that Prisoners were afflicted with when first received into Prison; the columns for the causes that produced Death, will show the character of the diseases that originated in the Prison, by comparing it with the first.

YEAR.	COLOR AND SEX.		DISEASES PRISONERS HAD WHEN SENTENCED TO THE PRISON.																														
	Whole Number of Prison-ers received.	Whole Number received in good Health.	Bronchitis.	Cholera Morbus.	Delicate.	Catarrh.	Deafness.	Dysentery.	Epilepsis.	Febris Typhus.	Febris.	Fistula.	Gonorrhoea.	Hydrops.	Hæmaturia.	Hæpatitis.	Hernia.	Hysteria.	Insania.	Mania.	Necrosis.	Ophthalmia.	Neuralgia.	Phtisis Pulmonalis.	Carditis.	Rheumatic Chronic.	Scrophula.	Syphilis.	Small Pox.	Ulcers.			
1835.	White Male,	70	66	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1836.	White Female,	10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Black Male,	53	44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1837.	Black Female,	23	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	White Male,	150	124	0	0	3	5	0	0	6	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1838.	White Female,	22	16	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Black Male,	92	76	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1839.	Black Female,	136	41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	White Male,	18	17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1837.	White Female,	92	78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Black Male,	38	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1838.	Black Female,	120	115	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	White Male,	8	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1839.	White Female,	84	76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Black Male,	36	36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1837.	Black Female,	99	99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Male,	15	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
1838.	White Female,	105	101	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Male,	41	38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

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No. 15.—CONTINUED.

YEAR.	COLOR AND SEX.	Number of those received sick, discharged well.	Received sick, discharged health improved.	Asphyxia.	Apoplexia.	Bronchitis.	Carditis.	Colic.	Convulsions.	Cholera.	Debility.	Diarthra.	Epilepsia.	Enteritis.	Febris typhus.	Febris.	Hydrops.	Hematemesis.	Hepatitis.	Mania.	Phthisis pulmonalis.	Pneumonia.	Paraplegia.	Scorbutus.	Syphilis.	Suicide.	Tub. meningitis.	Tub. Peritonitis.
1840.	White Males,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Males,	13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Males,	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Males,	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	White Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Males,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	Black Females,	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

No. 16.

Showing the deaths occurring in the Philadelphia County Prison in 1848, among the convicts to hard labor.

	Register number.	Date when received.	Date of death.	Health when received.	Cause of death.
White males,	752	Nov. 13, 1847,	April 5, 1848,	Delicate,	Consumption.
White females,	*661	May 11, 1848,	Feb'y 15, 1848,	Good,	Convulsions.
	269	March 8, 1845,	Feb'y 28, 1848,	Delicate,	Consumption.
	671	May 23, 1847,	March 8, 1848,	Good,	Consumption.
	694	July 19, 1847,	May 9, 1848,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
Colored males,	585	Nov. 6, 1847,	June 6, 1848,	Good,	Consumption.
	742	Oct. 4, 1847,	July 18, 1848,	Good,	Consumption.
	675	June 12, 1847,	Oct. 14, 1848,	Epilepsy,	Consumption.
	*587	Jan. 6, 1847,	Nov. 8, 1848,	Good,	Consumption.
	658	May 11, 1847,	Dec. 4, 1848,	Scrofula,	Chronic Enteritis.
Colored females,	728	Sept. 21, 1847,	April 26, 1848,	Delicate,	Consumption.
	687	July 15, 1847,	Oct. 31, 1848,	Good,	Scrofula.

* Cases of Masturbation.

No. 17.

This Table will show the nature of the diseases that Prisoners were afflicted with when received into the prison—likewise the character of diseases which proved fatal.

1848.	Whole number of prisoners received.		Diseases prisoners had when received into prison.									Deaths, and causes of death.				Number of those received sick, discharged well.		Received sick, and discharged health improved.	
	Whole number received.	Whole number received well.	Bronchitis.	Delicate health.	Epilepsia.	Gonorrhoea.	Hepatitis.	Hæmoptysis.	Insania.	Scrofula.	Phthisis Pulmonal.	Scrofula.	Convulsion.	Chronic Enteritis.					
White males,	83	75	1	2	2	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	1			
White females,	13	9	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0			
Colored males,	46	44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	6	1	1	1	0	1			
Colored females,	18	17	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0			
Total,	160	145	1	7	2	1	1	1	1	1	8	2	1	1	2	2			

Table showing all the cases that have been under treatment for Insanity in the Philadelphia County Prison, from October 19, 1835, to December 31, 1848.

Register number.	Color.	Sex.	Date of sentence.	When discharged from prison.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when committed.	Health when discharged.
*187	W.	F.	March 23, 1836,	May 24, 1836,	Unknown,	Unknown,	Mania,	Mania.
+395	W.	M.	September 28, 1836,	September 28, 1838,	Moderate,	Good,	Well,	Crazy.
635	B.	M.	October 15, 1836,	October 15, 1837,	Intemperate,	Mania,	Crazy,	Well.
692	W.	M.	September 19, 1837,	October 18, 1839,	Do	Do	Do	Do
806	W.	F.	March 12, 1838,	May 13, 1838,	Do	Insania,	Insania,	Do
+941	W.	M.	May 11, 1838,	May 11, 1839,	Do	Good,	Well,	Crazy.
*1799	B.	M.	August 9, 1838,	July 2, 1839,	Temperate,	Do	Do	Mania, and died.
*1866	W.	F.	July 11, 1842,	September 9, 1842,	Intemperate,	Insania,	Insania,	Well.
*1968	W.	F.	November 29, 1842,	November 15, 1843,	Do	Do	Do	Insania.
*65	W.	M.	March 13, 1843,	April 4, 1844,	Do	Do	Do	Do
*139	W.	M.	December 9, 1843,	February 12, 1844,	Do	Do	Do	Do
*65	W.	M.	May 15, 1844,	June 5, 1845,	Do	Do	Do	Do
*181	W.	M.	September 24, 1844,	October 24, 1846,	Do	Good,	Good,	Well.
*182	W.	M.	October 6, 1844,	October 6, 1846,	Do	Do	Do	Do
*245	B.	M.	November 28, 1844,	December 1, 1848,	Do	Insane,	Insania,	Insania.
+243	B.	M.	March 4, 1845,	October 27, 1846,	Do	Delicate,	Delicate,	Died of phthisis.
+361	B.	M.	September 2, 1845,	January 28, 1846,	Do	Good,	Do	Died of enteritis.
*509	W.	M.	November 4, 1845,	November 6, 1847,	Temperate,	Do	Good,	Well.
+695	W.	M.	July 13, 1846,	July 30, 1847,	Intemperate,	Unknown,	Insania,	Insania.
*744	B.	M.	July 23, 1847,	November 15, 1848,	Do	Good,	Good,	Well.
*275	W.	M.	September 24, 1847,	March 4, 1847,	Do	Unknown,	Insania,	Insania.
+863	W.	M.	February 15, 1848,	March 4, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Do
			December 1, 1848,		Do	Do	Do	Do

* All thus marked were pardoned and sent to the Lunatic Asylum of the Blockley Alms House.

+ Thus marked—these cases are the result of Masturbation.

‡ Thus marked are still in prison, December 31, 1848.

No. 19.

A complete list of all the Deaths in the Philadelphia County Prison, from October 19, 1835, to December 31, 1848, occurring among the Prisoners sentenced to separate confinement at hard labor.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	DIED.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when Committed.	Died of
*18	B.	M.	November 19, 1835,	February 17, 1836,	Moderate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
*33	W.	M.	Do do	December 8, 1835,	Intemperate,	Delicate,	Well,	Suicide.
*99	B.	M.	Do do	May 1, 1836,	Do	Good,	Do	Febris typhus.
*123	B.	M.	Do do	November 9, 1836,	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
*136	B.	M.	Do do	July 14, 1836,	Do	Do	Do	Do
154	B.	M.	December 22, 1835,	January 1, 1836,	Do	Do	Do	Do
176	B.	M.	January 14, 1836,	April 9, 1837,	Moderate,	Do	Do	Do
201	W.	M.	March 26, 1836,	June 3, 1836,	Intemperate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
215	B.	M.	Do do	April 28, 1836,	Do	Good,	Febris typhus,	Febris typhus.
218	B.	M.	April 2, 1836,	March 11, 1837,	Do	Do	Well,	Phneumonia.
219	W.	M.	Do do	August 5, 1836,	Do	Do	Do	Cholera morbus.
230	W.	M.	Do do	April 21, 1836,	Do	Do	Febris typhus,	Febris typhus.
237	B.	M.	Do do	July 11, 1837,	Do	Do	Well,	Phneumonia.
250	B.	M.	Do do	September 29, 1836,	Do	Do	Febris typhus,	Cholera morbus.
253	B.	M.	Do do	April 25, 1836,	Do	Do	Ophthalmia,	Febris typhus.
+254	W.	M.	May 12, 1836,	September 9, 1836,	Do	Do	Syphilis,	Syphilis.
+261	W.	M.	Do do	May 23, 1836,	Do	Do	Febris typhus,	Febris typhus.
+266	W.	M.	Do do	October 13, 1839,	Do	Do	Well,	Do
+268	B.	M.	Do do	June 26, 1836,	Do	Do	Febris typhus,	Do
285	W.	M.	June 15, 1836,	June 26, 1836,	Do	Do	Do	Do
223	W.	M.	Do do	October 23, 1836,	Do	Do	Catarrh,	Phthisis pulmonalis.

No. 19.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	DIED.	Former habits.	Former health.	* Health when Committed.	Died of
1045	B.	M.	March 2, 1839,	February 16, 1840,	Intemperate,	Good,	Delicate,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1058	W.	M.	Do	March 15, 1840,	Do	Do	Well,	Enteritis.
1126	B.	M.	July 13, 1839,	May 16, 1841,	Temperate,	Do	Scrofula,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
+1185	B.	M.	October 26, 1839,	September 4, 1840,	Intemperate,	Do	Well,	Do
1188	B.	M.	Do	June 11, 1840,	Do	Do	Hæmatem,	Do
1225	B.	F.	November 16, 1839,	July 17, 1840,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Hydrops.
+1233	B.	M.	October 31, 1839,	April 3, 1840,	Do	Do	Well,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1234	W.	M.	December 7, 1839,	August 13, 1840,	Do	Do	Do	Do
1247	B.	F.	Do	December 21, 1840,	Do	Do	Scrofula,	Do
1259	B.	M.	January 13, 1840,	January 8, 1841,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Do
1268	W.	M.	Do	June 15, 1841,	Do	Do	Well,	Do
+1269	B.	M.	Do	January 7, 1841,	Temperate,	Do	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1275	B.	M.	Do	February 15, 1841,	Do	Do	Do	Do
+1300	B.	M.	February 21, 1840,	June 15, 1841,	Intemperate,	Do	Well,	Tub. meningitis.
1317	B.	M.	May 11, 1840,	Do	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1326	B.	M.	Do	May 4, 1841,	Do	Do	Do	Scrofula.
1446	B.	M.	November 25, 1840,	June 27, 1841,	Do	Do	Scrofula,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1469	B.	M.	January 24, 1841,	July 21, 1841,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1489	B.	M.	February 5, 1841,	May 28, 1842,	Do	Do	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1494	W.	M.	March 2, 1841,	November 16, 1842,	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1524	B.	M.	May 6, 1841,	August 11, 1841,	Temperate,	Do	Delicate,	Do
1548	B.	M.	Do	July 31, 1841,	Intemperate,	Do	Do	Do
1583	W.	M.	July 22, 1841,	Do	Do	Bad,	Well,	Apoplexia.
1601	B.	M.	September 13, 1841,	February 28, 1842,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
							Scrofula,	Scrofula.

1618	B.	M.	October	14, 1841,	February	5, 1842,	Intemperate,	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1645	W.	M.	November	11, 1841,	January	12, 1842,	Do	Good,	Well,	Epilepsia.
1668	B.	M.	December	22, 1841,	December	15, 1842,	Do	Do	Scrofula,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1677	B.	M.	January	5, 1842,	Do	1, 1842,	Do	Bad,	Do	Bronchitis.
1680	B.	M.	Do	do	February	7, 1843,	Do	Good,	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1682	B.	F.	Do	do	April	26, 1842,	Do	Do	Do	Hydrops.
1683	B.	F.	Do	do	August	1, 1842,	Do	Bad,	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1684	B.	F.	Do	do	January	5, 1843,	Do	Do	Do	Do
1728	B.	M.	March	9, 1842,	June	20, 1843,	Do	Do	Do	Colica.
1741	B.	M.	Do	11, 1842,	May	12, 1842,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1745	B.	M.	Do	do	March	4, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Do	Do
1830	B.	M.	September	14, 1842,	April	6, 1843,	Do	Bad,	Scrofula,	Do
1835	W.	M.	Do	17, 1842,	March	26, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Fistula,	Do
1838	B.	M.	Do	28, 1842,	February	8, 1844,	Do	Bad,	Scrofula,	Carditis.
1839	B.	M.	Do	do	January	23, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1930	B.	M.	March	7, 1843,	September	12, 1844,	Do	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1931	B.	M.	Do	do	October	29, 1844,	Do	Do	Do	Do
1939	B.	M.	Do	8, 1843,	June	8, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Do	Do
1946	W.	M.	Do	10, 1843,	July	28, 1843,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Hydrops.
1948	B.	M.	Do	do	January	27, 1844,	Do	Bad,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
1978	B.	M.	April	5, 1843,	April	26, 1844,	Do	Do	Do	Do
1987	B.	M.	May	9, 1843,	September	10, 1843,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
1929	B.	M.	March	7, 1843,	June	9, 1845,	Do	Good,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
†1967	B.	M.	May	2, 1843,	May	8, 1846,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
3	W.	M.	July	6, 1843,	June	10, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Do	Do
16	W.	M.	September	12, 1843,	January	16, 1844,	Do	Bad,	Do	Do
55	W.	M.	November	10, 1843,	June	13, 1844,	Do	Delicate,	Delicate,	Hydrops.
109	B.	M.	March	18, 1844,	May	18, 1844,	Do	Good,	Well,	Enteritis.
7	W.	M.	July	10, 1843,	June	3, 1845,	Do	Do	Good,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
86	B.	M.	January	24, 1844,	September	20, 1845,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Do
97	B.	M.	March	9, 1844,	February	5, 1845,	Do	Do	(Good,	Do

No. 19.—CONTINUED.

Number.	Color.	Sex.	Committed.	DIED.	Former habits.	Former health.	Health when Committed.	Died of
123	B.	M.	May 8, 1844,	April 2, 1845,	Intemperate,	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
125	B.	M.	Do do	June 11, 1845,	Do	Good,	Good,	Do
127	B.	M.	Do 9, 1844,	November 12, 1845,	Do	Do	Do	Do
169	B.	M.	September 24, 1844,	August 23, 1845,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Do
†150	B.	M.	July 2, 1844,	July 20, 1846,	Do	Do	Good,	Do
178	W.	M.	October 21, 1844,	June 26, 1846,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Debility.
193	B.	M.	November 22, 1844,	Do 21, 1845,	Do	Do	Good,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
208	B.	M.	September 28, 1844,	May 23, 1847,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Scorbutus.
245	B.	M.	March 4, 1845,	October 2, 1846,	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
†250	B.	M.	Do do	April 28, 1846,	Do	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
†247	B.	M.	Do do	August 23, 1845,	Do	Good,	Good,	Epilepsia.
301	B.	M.	May 9, 1845,	May 29, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Scrofula.
311	W.	M.	July 8, 1845,	September 11, 1845,	Do	Bad,	Phthisis pulmonalis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
316	W.	M.	Do 14, 1845,	December 6, 1847,	Do	Good,	Good,	Asphyxia.
323	B.	M.	Do 15, 1845,	June 6, 1846,	Do	Scrofula,	Scrofula,	Scrofula.
326	B.	M.	Do 17, 1845,	August 19, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Do
331	B.	M.	Do 19, 1845,	May 1, 1846,	Moderate,	Good,	Good,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
†341	B.	F.	September 12, 1845,	Do 16, 1847,	Intemperate,	Do	Do	Do
†343	W.	M.	Do 2, 1845,	January 28, 1846,	Do	Do	Dysentery,	Ulc. of bowels.
360	B.	M.	Do 5, 1845,	June 6, 1846,	Temperate,	Do	Good,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
†367	B.	M.	Do 10, 1845,	September 8, 1846,	Intemperate,	Do	Do	Do
371	W.	M.	Do 12, 1845,	May 13, 1846,	Do	Delicate,	Delicate,	Do
384	B.	M.	November 7, 1845,	June 23, 1846,	Do	Good,	Good,	Scrofula,
†399	W.	M.	Do 22, 1845,	December 9, 1846,	Do	Do	Syphilis,	Epilepsy.

408	W.	M.	January	6, 1846,	September	2, 1846,	Intemperate,	Good,	Good,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
416	W.	M.	Do	7, 1846,	July	12, 1846,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Diarrhea.
489	W.	M.	Do	17, 1846,	June	19, 1847,	Do	Hydrops,	Hydrops,	Carditis.
481	B.	M.	Do	13, 1846,	May	20, 1847,	Do	Good,	Good,	Enteritis.
†479	B.	M.	May	5, 1846,	June	23, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
447	W.	M.	January	24, 1846,	December	6, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Asphyxia.
453	B.	M.	March	5, 1846,	June	5, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
482	B.	M.	May	6, 1846,	Do	26, 1847,	Do	Do	Good,	Scorbutus.
260	B.	M.	March	5, 1845,	July	6, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Do
518	B.	M.	July	23, 1846,	February	21, 1847,	Do	Do	Syphilis,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
521	B.	M.	Do	do	January	9, 1847,	Temperate,	Do	Do	Tub. peritonitis.
†578	B.	M.	November	10, 1846,	February	14, 1847,	Intemperate,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
630	B.	M.	January	23, 1847,	December	10, 1847,	Do	Do	Do	Do
†269	B.	M.	March	8, 1845,	February	28, 1848,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Do
†585	B.	M.	November	6, 1847,	June	6, 1848,	Do	Do	Good,	Do
†587	B.	M.	January	6, 1847,	November	8, 1848,	Do	Do	Do	Do
661	B.	M.	May	11, 1847,	February	15, 1848,	Moderate,	Do	Do	Convulsions.
671	B.	M.	Do	23, 1847,	March	8, 1848,	Intemperate,	Do	Do	Phthisis pulmonalis.
675	B.	M.	June	12, 1847,	October	14, 1848,	Do	Do	Do	Do
694	B.	M.	July	19, 1847,	May	9, 1848,	Do	Do	Epilepsy,	Scrofula.
658	B.	M.	May	8, 1847,	December	4, 1848,	Do	Do	Scrofula,	Chronic enteritis.
687	B.	F.	July	16, 1847,	October	31, 1848,	Do	Good,	Good,	Scrofula.
†728	B.	F.	September	21, 1847,	April	26, 1848,	Do	Delicate,	Delicate,	Phthisis pulmonalis.
742	B.	M.	October	4, 1847,	July	18, 1848,	Do	Good,	Good,	Do
†752	W.	M.	November	13, 1847,	April	5, 1848,	Do	Do	Delicate,	Do

* Removed from Walnut Street Prison.

† Removed from Arch Street Prison, where this fever was prevalent, and many of the inmates died thereof.

‡ Their diseases were caused by Masturbation.

No. 20.

General Statement of all the Cases of Sickness, occurring among the Prisoners sentenced to hard labor in the Philadelphia County Prison, for the year 1848.

DISEASES.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	Septem'r.	October.	Novem'r.	Decem'r.	TOTAL.
Spermatorrhea, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Bronchitis, -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Catarrh, -	4	1	4	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	15
Lumbago, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cephalalgia, -	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Consumption, -	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Colica, -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Convulsions, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Diarrhœa, -	2	0	2	0	1	7	3	0	4	0	0	2	21
Dysentery, -	0	2	1	1	1	1	6	8	2	0	4	0	26
Erysipelas, -	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Enteritis, -	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	0	0	0	7
Enteralgia, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Epilepsy, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Febris, -	6	0	1	1	2	1	1	4	2	0	2	7	27
Febris Remit., -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Febris Intermit., -	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	1	7
Gastritis Chronic, -	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Gonorrhœa, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
Hæmorrhoids, -	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
Hepatitis Chronic, -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hysteria, -	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cholera Morbus, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Insania, -	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Neuralgia, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Ophthalmia, -	1	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Odontalgia, -	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
Phthisis pulmonalis, -	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Pneumonia, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Rheumatismus, -	6	4	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	2	0	19
Scrofula, -	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	5
Syphilis, -	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Syphilis Rheumat., -	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Tonsilitis, -	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Ulcers, -	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Amaurosis, -	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Totals, -	31	21	16	8	13	15	21	17	16	6	11	14	189

Of the whole number of cases on the Sick List, during the past year, there were—

Whole number of cases received,	189
Cured,	160
Died,	12
Relieved,	10
Under Treatment,	7
Total,	189

No. 21.

The per centage of Deaths is as follows :

COLOR AND SEX.			
White Males, - - - - -	1,351	36	2.67
White Females, - - - - -	175	1	57
Black Males, - - - - -	997	107	10.70
Black Females, - - - - -	395	11	2.78
Totals, - - - - -	2,818	155	5.50

No. 22.

The Purchases on Account of the Prison for 1848, were as follows :

GENERAL EXPENSES.

Provisions, - - - - -	\$11,895 85
Necessaries, - - - - -	5,251 98
Drugs and Medicines, - - - - -	510 64
Fuel—Coal, Wood and Charcoal, - - - - -	2,687 13
Incidental, - - - - -	811 50
Clothing, Blankets, Shoes, &c., - - - - -	2,925 47
Sundry cash presents to Prisoners, - - - - -	85 00
Salaries, - - - - -	16,947 50
	<hr/>
	\$41,115 07
Cotton Factory—purchased on its account, - - - - -	10,223 52
Cordwaining—purchased on its account, - - - - -	425 07
Carpenter and Repair Account—purchased on its account, - - - - -	1,543 13
	<hr/>
Total Amount of Purchases, - - - - -	\$53,306 79

The amount of Expenditures for Provisions, Clothing and other Necessaries, was - - - - - \$41,115 07

The total number of days of Imprisonment, is as follows:—

Prisoners for trial, Vagrants, and all others not sentenced to hard labor, is	-	-	-	-	-	86,901
Prisoners under Sentence to hard Labor,	-	-	-	-	-	76,803
Total,	-	-	-	-	-	<u>163,704</u>

Which makes a daily cost, all expenditures included, (excepting those for the factories) of $25\frac{1}{10}$ cents; deduct salaries and fuel, the cost is $13\frac{1}{10}$ cents.

No. 23.

Receipts and Payments on Account of Philadelphia County Prison, for the year 1848.

RECEIPTS.

Balance December 31, 1847,	-	-	-	\$3,244 88
Cash received from the County, for the support of the Vagrant and Untried Prisoners' Department, and support of its Officers,	-	-	-	19,411 80
Cash from Sales of Goods,	-	-	-	17,434 36
				<u>\$40,091 04</u>

PAYMENTS.

Cash on account of General Expenses,	-	-	\$15,341 09
Do do Salaries,	-	-	16,947 50
Do do Manufactories,	-	-	3,078 50
Cash to Superintendent, to pay bills under \$30,			2,700 00
			<u>38,067 09</u>
December 31, 1848, balance,	-	-	<u>2,023 95</u>

No. 24.*Value of the Personal Property of the Prison, Dec. 31, 1848.***MANUFACTURING DEPARTMENT.**

Cabinet Shop, - - - - -	\$829 69	
Paint Shop, - - - - -	148 81	
Blacksmith Shop, - - - - -	427 31	
Tinsmith Shop, - - - - -	192 61	
Carpenter Shop, - - - - -	191 90	
Cordwaining Shop, - - - - -	501 08	
Tayloring Shop, - - - - -	106 60	
Cotton Factory Shop, - - - - -	4,042 05	
	<hr/>	\$6,440 05
Goods on Hand, unsold, - - - - -	- - - - -	18,479 29
Provisions—value of, on hand, - - - - -	- - - - -	2,199 05

Furniture and other Fixtures, value of

Store Rooms, - - - - -	- 2,184 30	
Kitchen, - - - - -	- 188 75	
Bake House, - - - - -	- 39 00	
Stable and in Yard, - - - - -	- 1,351 25	
Keepers' Offices, - - - - -	- 198 74	
Centre Building—Front Office, - - -	\$123 25	
Back Office, - - - - -	169 50	
Inspectors' Room, - - - - -	213 75	
	<hr/>	506 50
Female Prison, - - - - -	- 827 23	
Wash House, - - - - -	- 56 90	
North Corridor, - - - - -	- 1,842 44	
Barber Shop, - - - - -	- 38 84	
South Corridor, - - - - -	- 500 00	
	<hr/>	7,733 95
	<hr/>	
Total value, - - - - -	- - - - -	\$34,852 34
		<hr/>

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